The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 361.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 10, 1872.

The New York *Day Book* abandons Buncombe Danton and hoists the Liberal flag.

German immigration at the port of New York numbered 11,335 during the month of July. The total since Jan. 1 is 78,386.

The propositions of the Democratic and Reform Committees having been declined by the Liberals of Louisiana, the latter party has nominated D. B. Henn for Governor.

The Aurora *Volksfreund*, the only German paper in the Fourth Illinois Congressional District, comes out for Greeley and Brown and the entire State ticket.

Large Liberal meetings were held last evening in the Fifth and Twelfth Wards. The club lists are swelling rapidly, and every indication points to a clean sweep by the friends of Reform in November.

King Amadeus, of Spain, approving the proposition submitted to him by his Cabinet, has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The venerable Judge Viele, who was President of the first Republican State Convention ever held in Iowa, and who supported Grant in 1868, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Greeley and Brown Club, at Fort Madison.

Ex-Postmaster General King, of Maine, who supported Grant in 1868, announces that the last four years' experience has satisfied him that we have the wrong man at the head of the Government. He desires that Mr. Greeley shall be Mr. Grant's successor.

Mr. T. Rollins, Chairman of the Grantite State Executive Committee in New Hampshire, has bidden the Perambulating Personal Provider good evening, and united his political fortunes with the friends of Greeley and Good Government.

The brilliant auroral display of Thursday night may be regarded as the prelude to the storm of last evening, which was probably an extensive one, though we have no advices of that fact. Meteorological science now recognizes an intimate connection between storms in the sun, magnetic disturbances in our atmosphere, and storms of lightning and rain. It would not be true to say that no storm can occur without a previous aurora; but it is true that an auroral display is very seldom witnessed that is not followed by a storm.

Senator Sumner was serenaded at his residence, in Washington, last evening, and in response to the compliment made a speech of about fifteen minutes in length. His remarks were principally devoted to the colored men (of which race his audience was largely composed), and the enthusiasm which they awakened among his hearers was in itself a sufficient denial of the oft-repeated statements of the Grantites, that the colored people will blindly follow the course laid for them by the office-holders' party. The gathering is represented as being the largest of the kind ever assembled at the Capital.

Governor Oglesby has excelled himself in his peculiar aptitude for similes. Mr. Oglesby spoke to a small gathering at Paxton, Illinois, yesterday. Just before the speaking commenced, a cannon employed to draw a crowd prematurely exploded, leaving two of the gunners with but two hands between them. Thereupon the hero of many battle-fields, real and imaginary, descants upon the prime necessity of sacrifices during the pending campaign, in order that their frequent recurrence may remind all patriots of the great rebellion, which was but the prelude to this later rebellion, when the right of General Grant to dictate laws and execute them in the interest of his family is to be resisted by a large portion of the American people who cannot rest satisfied with such a state of things. The Governor's war-horse was a healthy animal seven years ago, but constant riding has broken down and foundered the poor beast, and he now presents to the eye of unprejudiced persons the shadow of the once-famed Rosinante—fit only for the bone-yard.

James Watson Webb, formerly editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, writes from abroad giving his impressions as to Grant's unfitness for the position he now holds. Distance has lent no enchantment to the view in his case. Mr. Webb declares that the President has always studied his own pleasure rather than the wants of the people; Grant's sole idea of the duties of his office has been concentrated in the selfish task of making provision from the Public Treasury for his immediate family, and in prostituting the public patronage with a view to securing a re-election. Mr. Webb sees in Mr. Greeley a man both honest and capable, and one who has acquired that experience which comes with natural wisdom and study and a constant mixing with the world. The writer has no doubt that Mr. Greeley, if elected, will be as able and safe a President as the most patriotic advocate of reform could desire. In Mr. Webb's opinion, those who think that Mr. Greeley will be easily moulded to the wishes of corrupt politicians will be greatly disappointed.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was dull but a shade firmer, at $14.25a14.30 cash, and $13.25 seller September. Lard was dull at 8 1-4a8 1-2c for winter, and 8c per lb for summer rendered. Meats were in better demand and strong at 6c for shoulders, 8c for short ribs, and 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but firm, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, and 1-2a1c lower, closing irregular at $1.48 1-2 cash and $1 18 3-4 seller September. Corn was dull and 1-2a3-4c lower, closing at 42 1-4a42 3-8c cash, and 42 5-8a42 3-4c seller September. Oats were dull, and declined 1-2c, closing firmer at 29 1-2a29 3-4c cash, and 26 1-2a26 5-8c seller September. Rye was 1a1 1-2c lower closing at 56c. Barley was quiet and steady, at 57 1-4c for new No. 2 seller September. The hog trade was higher, and prices were weak. Sales dragged at $4.30a4.80. There was a good demand for cattle, and the upper grades commanded full prices. Common and medium sold lower. Sheep remain quiet and easy.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—7 p. m.—A falling barometer, threatening weather, with brisk northwest wind and rain on the upper lakes, extending during the night to the lower lakes. Northerly to westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain, in the northwest and upper Mississippi Valley. Southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley. Partially cloudy weather, and southeasterly to southwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Southeasterly to northeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain, on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

Obituary.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug 9.—Hon. Joseph Mayo died in this city this morning, aged 77 years. He was the author of a legal work known as "The Mayor's Guide." All the city offices will be closed to-morrow afternoon out of respect.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Jacob R. Eckfeldt, aged 76, Chief Assayer in the United States Mint for the past 40 years, died today. He was a son of Adam Eckfeldt, who was appointed Chief Coiner of the Mint by President Washington, in 1794.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Springfield is in a fair way to resume the completion of three more railroad lines connecting with the country around. The contract to build the Springfield & Jerseyville road is to be let in September. Work on the Springfield & Paris Railroad is progressing rapidly. The contract to build the road from Springfield to Petersburg, Menard County, is concluded.

—Treasurer Spinner continues to improve, but is not yet able to sit at his desk. His daughter is still in Washington, and it is probable that he will accompany her to New York for a short vacation.

—Secretary Delano, according to despatches received in Washington, has fully recovered from his severe illness.

—Major Thomas Jefferson Randolph, great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and a contractor on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was killed, yesterday evening, near Hawks' Nest, Fayette County, Va., by a premature explosion while blasting.

—A man named B. Underwood, was killed in West St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, by being thrown from a wagon while the horses were running away.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Serenade to Mr. Sumner—His Speech.

James Watson Webb and Ex-Postmaster General King Declare for Greeley.

More Nepotism—A Worthy Army Officer Retired to Make Room for a Relative.

John A. Logan's Record as a Friend of the Colored Man.

A Severe Blow to Blanton Duncan.

The Political Muddle in Louisiana.

Government Printers Assessed for Political Purposes.

Desertions Everywhere from the Grantites.

SENATOR SUMNER SERENADED—HIS SPEECH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Mr. Sumner was serenaded to-night by his friends, both white and black, and made a speech in response to the compliment, about fifteen minutes in length. The crowd in attendance was one of the largest ever gathered in Washington for a similar object. The space in front of Mr. Sumner's house on Vermont avenue was filled and crowded, the mass of people extending to the Arlington Hotel on the one side and to H street on the other. Considering that no preparation had been made until to-day, and that even the Senator had not been informed of their intention until this morning, and in addition to that, only a brief item in an evening paper had been given to the public, notifying them of the serenade, the large number in attendance was one of the remarkable compliments that could have been paid to the Senator. A considerable number of ladies were in attendance, and about one third of the crowd were colored men, who manifested the greatest interest and enthusiasm. The crowd was remarkably well behaved, and the most respectful consideration was shown to the speaker. He was frequently interrupted with cheers for himself and both before and after his remarks he received the heartiest manifestation of the affections of the colored men. He was introduced by Dr. Augusta, colored man, who was one of the most able and skillful of the army surgeons during the war, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am touched by this voluntary expression of friendship, and beg to thank you from my heart. In seeing you on this occasion, I think of you only as personal friends, among whom I have lived more than twenty years. During this considerable period, changes have occurred of incalculable importance to the country, but especially to the colored people. When I entered upon my public duties slavery was in the ascendant, giving the law to all the usages of life. The colored man, though not a slave, was degraded. He was not allowed to testify in a Court. He was shut out from public schools. He was excluded from public conveyances, and thrust away from the ballot-box. But, here in the National Capital, all these terrible wrongs have ceased. The court-room, school-house, horse-car, and ballot-box are all open, never to be closed. Revolutions do not go backward. Therefore, you may rest secure in what has been won. Of this be sure, slavery will never be revived, nor will you be restrained or limited in any of these rights you now enjoy. [Applause and three cheers for Sumner.] Most sincerely do I congratulate you on these signal triumphs, so little to be expected when I first became acquainted with you. And when we consider the brief period in which they have been accomplished, I am sure you will unite with me in the hope and trust for the future. [Cries of "We will."] It is my duty to remind you that the work is not yet completed. This will be only by the enactment of the Civil Rights bill, which shall relieve a citizen, whoever he may be, from any exclusion or discrimination on account of his color. Only then will be established that equality before the law to which now, for the first time in our history, all political parties are distinctly pledged. Here there can be no question. [Applause.] It is in the platforms of all. Of the early passage of such a law I do not doubt. Then will you have all the assurance of your rights that can be found in the Constitution and law. But that law will be the capstone. [Applause.] I shall not disguise from you that something more will be needed. There must be a constant, watchful public opinion behind to see that these are enforced in letter and in spirit. There must be a future awakening and an invigorating opinion. You can do much. I would almost say, you can do everything. How constantly have I urged in public speech, and in all my intercourse with you, that our colored fellow-citizens must insist upon their rights always, by speech and by vote. Above all, never vote for any man who is not true to you. Make all true allegiance to your measure of your support. [Cheers.] You will be felt, and your cause will be irresistible. Please accept these few words as my acknowledgement of your kindness this evening. [Cries of 'Go on.'] From a long acquaintance, you know something of my sympathies. [A voice, "I do."] Always, from the beginning, I have sought to serve you, and always to the end, I shall seek to serve you. To your cause my life is dedicated, and nothing can turn me from it; nothing can tempt me nor drive me from its post.

The Senator retired as the crowd applauded.

Three hearty cheers were given by the crowd for Horace Greeley, and the great assemblage dispersed. There were no banners, no torches, no transparencies. It was simply a large and very respectable crowd who went to pay their personal compliments to Mr. Sumner, and to assure him that his course would be indorsed by the colored people of the country.

MORE NEPOTISM—A WORTHY ARMY OFFICER RETIRED TO MAKE A VACANCY FOR A RELATIVE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The *Sun* has the following fresh indictment against Grant for family favoritism: "Among Grant's unscrupulous acts, there are none more characteristic of the man's intense selfishness than that by which General Dent recently became Colonel of the Fifth Artillery. Two years ago, Brevet Brigadier General Joseph A. Haskin stood at the foot of the list of five Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery. This amiable and accomplished officer graduated four years before Dent entered service. He lost an arm in Mexico, but, notwithstanding, has been since then constantly on the most active duty. Dent suddenly found himself by the operation of the law and in virtue of being on staff duty unassigned, in great danger of being mustered out of the service altogether. A place was wanted for him at once, and, thereupon, Haskin's missing arm was remembered, and though he had never lost a day's duty on that account during the twenty six years which had elapsed, he was forthwith placed on the retired list against his wishes, and Dent made the fifth Lieutenant Colonel of artillery. This scientific corps thus lost a ripe and zealous scholar, yet in the prime of life and usefulness, as fit for duty as the day he embarked for Mexico. Since the days of Washington, no President has entered upon the duties of his office with more hearty good wishes from the army than did Grant, but when he leaves it, next March, he will have earned the undisguised dislike of the army officers beyond every one of his predecessors."

JOHN A. LOGAN'S RECORD AS A FRIEND OF THE COLORED MAN—LIBERALISM GAINING GROUND IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—As a matter of history, now that John A. Logan has consented to enter the canvass and to teach the people Republicanism, and especially our colored fellow-citizens, it is well enough to furnish a part of the record upon which he relies to carry conviction to the hearts of this audience, that of all the disciples of Republicanism he is the greatest. On Thursday, Jan. 6, 1853, Mr. Logan offered the following resolution in the Illinois House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to effectually prevent the emigration of free negroes into this State, under the article of the Constitution requiring the Legislature to pass such a law.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost—14 yeas to 55 nays. Among the nays were John A. Logan and Shelby M. Cullom. This clause of the Constitution, adopted in 1848, had lain as a dead letter from that date up to 1853, when it was left to John A. Logan to revive it and give it proper effect.

A meeting of prominent men in the Liberal party is called to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 14th inst., to arrange a thorough and systematic canvass of the State. It will include the Electors, candidates for Congress, and for State offices, and others. The Executive Committee have concluded to open the campaign in all parts of the State simultaneously, and have chosen this method to make it comprehensive and effective. A Liberal mass meeting will be held here on the evening of the 14th.

At 9 o'clock this forenoon a special train of six well filled coaches left on the Chicago road for Bloomington. Senator Schurz passed through the city on the midnight train last night. A large number of Germans got on the train, and at noon to-day another large party left.

The excursionists will return to-night. There were not less than 600 left here in all to attend the great meeting at Bloomington to-day.

In this city there are four wards, and in each one there is formed a wide-awake Greeley and Brown Club. There are over four hundred names of persons who never voted anything but a Republican ticket already enrolled. The clubs of each ward have held a general meeting of business, and resolved to hold meetings twice each week during the remainder of the campaign. A committee was appointed to procure a hall for that purpose.

The work here is vigorous and progressive, and in this county at least one-half of the original Republicans have declared for Greeley.

JAMES WATSON WEBB DECLARES FOR GREELEY—AND STILL ANOTHER—A SEVERE BLOW TO BLANTON DUNCAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—James Watson Webb writes a letter dated England, June 28, in which he cautiously reviews Grant's Administration, and avows his preference for Greeley. Mr. Webb [says: "Since Grant] graduated at West Point, he was more celebrated for his attachment to his dogs and horses, his pipe, and his boon companions, than to books or the study of public men and measures. He is as ignorant to-day of the wants of the country and of the first principles of statesmanship as when elected to the Presidency. His sole idea of the duties of his high station appears to be concentrated in making provision from the Public Treasury for his immediate family and its connections, and in prostituting the public patronage to securing a re-election. From the inauguration of George Washington till the elevation of General Grant to the Presidency, I believe it is a matter of history that no Chief Magistrate ever accepted an invitation to dine out of the White House. The present Chief Magistrate has reformed all this. With whom has he not dined? And so universal is the knowledge both at home and abroad of the manner in which he has prostituted the dignity of his station, that an anecdote current all over Europe may not be out of place. When the President neglected to invite the Grand Duke of Russia to dine with him as an evidence of friendship, the Emperor and all St. Petersburg felt the outrage, and when subsequently the President telegraphed to the Grand Duke at St. Louis to return and dine with him, the Grand Duke telegraphed to St. Petersburg inquiring what he should do, the answer was, "Decline peremptorily." Of course this was a subject of everyday discussion in St. Petersburg, and on one of these occasions a Russian gentleman, who had been at Washington, quietly responded: "If our Alexis had been the owner of a fast horse or a passably good groom, doubtless General Grant would have invited him to dinner." Mr. Greeley being, by universal admission, both honest and capable, and having, as I believe, acquired the experience which comes with matured wisdom and study, and much mixing with the world, I do not entertain a doubt that, if elected, he will prove as able and as safe a President as the most patriotic advocate of reform could desire. I believe, too, that if there are politicians who think Mr. Greeley, when elected, can be easily moulded to their wishes, they are destined to be greatly disappointed."

Horatio King, of Maine, Postmaster General of the United States under President Buchanan, who supported General Grant in 1868, has concluded to vote for Mr. Greeley, and has written a letter to the Portland *Argus*, in which he says that the people want reconciliation, and domestic tranquillity, with a peaceful, economical, Republican Government administered by officers not as their masters, but as their servants; in a word, a Government conducted on the principles upon which it was established by its founders.

The New York *Day Book* drops Blanton Duncan and hoists the Greeley and Brown flag.

The debate between the colored champions at Cooper Institute still hangs fire. Rev. Highland Garnett, the Grant champion, pleads for more time, and it has leaked out that he has been furnished a speech which he is committing to memory, and which was written for him by Senator Conkling. Numerous Administration politicians protest against any such debate, arguing that the colored men will all vote one way, and agitation cannot do good and may do harm.

GOVERNMENT PRINTERS ASSESSED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—EXCITING TIME OVER A FEW TRIBUNES—ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE GRANT RANKS—JUDGE DAVIS' POSITION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The printers in the Government office have, it seems, been assessed by order of Mr. Clapp, five dollars each to carry on the Radical campaign. That official headed the list with a subscription of $100, and sent a colored messenger to each of the printers, with a demand for the money to be deducted from their next pay. The document was headed with a statement that the money must be raised for the purpose of distributing Republican documents advocating the election of Grant and Wilson. As the Government office is not regarded as a department, this argues that it does not come within the scope of the Civil Service regulations. Some of the printers refused to sign the document, and nearly all denounce the action of the Government Printer as an outrage. One of the printers who refused to contribute makes the following statement: Not long ago a club was gotten up in the office, the subscription paper being sent around for the New York *Tribune* for the campaign. Near 160 names had been signed, the price being very small. As soon as the foreman found such a club had been gotten up, he ran to Mr. Clapp with the report, and the subscription list was ordered to be destroyed. Every man, I suppose, who signed that paper merely did so because it was an extraordinary chance to get such a large paper at such a small price. I think it was fifty cents for six months.

T. Rollins, Chairman of the Grant Executive State Committee of New Hampshire, has come out in favor of Greeley and Brown, and has written a long letter giving his reasons therefor.

Senator Sumner has received invitations from the Republicans of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, to deliver an address on the political situation. J. W. Hayden, of Boston writes to the Liberal Republican Convention here that Mr. Sumner's friends there are satisfied that he will accept their invitations, and that it was signed by a majority of the merchants and prominent men of their city.

George W. Naires, one of the assistant doorkeepers of the House of Representatives, has been informed that as he is an active supporter of Greeley and Brown, and being appointed by Senator Fenton, of New York, that his services will not be needed longer than September 1.

It has been so frequently stated by the Grant organs that Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, would support Grant instead of Greeley in the coming election, it is well enough to say that after the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati, he expressed satisfaction at the result of the Convention, and that the movement had his heartiest sympathy. He has more than once announced his intention to vote for the candidates, and has lately reiterated that intention.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY AT PAXTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 9.—About one thousand people came here to hear Oglesby. The exercises opened by the premature discharge of a cannon, terribly wounding two men, each losing a hand. The people immediately raised $350 for the sufferers, after which Oglesby was introduced. He commenced by saying a sad accident had happened, which had cast a gloom over the crowd, but the men were performing their duties as well as they could; that it had not been many years since the country was full of dead, dying and wounded men, who were killed and wounded in virtually the same cause, leaving the impression that somebody must die to elect Grant and Oglesby; that the attempt to elect Greeley was virtually the Rebellion over again. At this time the rain caused the crowd to adjourn to Clark's Hall, where, after a negro song by a glee club, Oglesby finished his speech in his usual style of bluff and brag. He described the Democrats as wallowing like tadpoles in the filth and mire at the foot of Greeley's high tariff pole; that they proposed to Greeley if he would come half way down, they would put sand upon their dirty feet and climb half way up to meet him, and in five minutes he was saying what noble, generous men Grant Democrats were, and urging them all to vote for Grant and Oglesby.

Oglesby is his own worst enemy. Strong Grant men declared after his speech, when asked whether it would be published, that it was not intended for publication; that it would be cruel of his worst enemy to publish it.

There was no enthusiasm for Oglesby or for Grant, and the people do not want a man for Governor who can coolly say that men who are maimed for life in trying to create enthusiasm for him were doing their duty as best they could; that others had been killed in virtually the same cause, while the heartrending shrieks of their wives and children are heard not a quarter of a mile away.

A FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Grantites' demonstration here, to-night, celebrating the victory in North Carolina, proved a fizzle, notwithstanding the great preparations made for the affair. Two bands, a cannon, transparencies, etc., were provided, but failed to create any enthusiasm, and their procession numbered less than 50 persons, including boys. The principal speaker made an inglorious failure, after a labored effort of some minutes duration. One J. W. Merrill then attempted to harangue the crowd, but a timely shower caused the crowd to disperse without ceremony. Put Wilmington down sure for one hundred majority for Greeley and Brown in November.

LIBERAL MEETING—GRANT KU-KLUX.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 9.—Hon. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, addressed an enthusiastic audience in Pool's Hall this evening. The speech was a masterly one, and was received with demonstrations of loud applause. The audience within were unusually attentive. The Grantites made an unsuccessful attempt to break up the meeting. Their hate and malice is not now confined to the Southern people, but vents itself upon patriotic men whom they charge with treason to Grant. With tin pans and loud noises they gathered in the streets. The Ku-klux in Mendota are Grantites.

AN INFLUENTIAL GERMAN NEWSPAPER DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Aurora *Volksfreund*, ably edited by Mr. P. Klein, and the only German paper in the Fourth Congressional District, comes out, to-day, in support of Greeley and Brown and the entire State ticket. The Germans here are almost unanimous in support of Greeley, Brown, and Koerner.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—Ex-United States Senator O. P. Stearns, formerly of Rochester, but now of Duluth, declares himself a Greeley man.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Aug. 9.—The venerable Judge Viele, who was President of the first Republican State Convention of Iowa 16 years ago, and who was an influential supporter of Grant in 1868, was, last Wednesday night, elected Chairman of the Greeley and Brown Club of this city, and accepted the position in an eloquent and energetic speech.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The Democratic and Reform Committees proposed that the Liberals ratify their nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, and that all the other offices on the ticket, State, Congressional, and Electoral, be filled by the Liberals. This, as a final offer of compromise, was refused, and the Liberal Convention nominated D. B. Henn for Governor, and adjourned till to-[illegible] of importance was done.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9.—The city is quiet. Caldwell's majority will be about 1,200 or 1,500. All the official returns are not yet in. The Democrats demand that the matter be contested before the Legislature, in consequence of alleged frauds in many sections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The *Evening Journal*, to-day, publishes a long letter from Andrew D. White, who was one of the San Domingo Commissioners, denying Senator Sumner's statement concerning the illtreatment of Frederick Douglass. Mr. White goes on to show that Douglass' comfort was well provided for on the steamer which carried the expedition out, and that while in San Domingo he was treated in all respects as well as the best. During the stay of the Commission at the San Dominican capital, Douglass lived at their house, and sat at their tables. After landing at Charleston, this treatment continued. When they were embarked upon the Potomac steamer, the Commissioners having seated themselves at the public table, found that Douglass was not with them. On inquiry, they learned that he had been refused admittance to the dining-room on account of his color. Having remonstrated against this in vain, the Commissioners, and all immediately connected with them, left the table. On arriving in Washington, both Douglass and Sigel left for their homes, their duties having ended. It was then that the Commissioners were invited to dine with the President, and had Douglass and Sigel been in the city, White has no doubt, they would have been included in the invitation. White expresses great surprise that Sumner should have perverted the facts in the case, as he thinks, so grossly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Liberal Republican State Committee of New Jersey, to-day, resolved to indefinitely postpone the appointment of a member of the National Executive Committee for New Jersey, in place of James M. Scovill.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 9.—An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held here to-night, in acknowledgment of the Republican victory in North Carolina. Salutes were fired from both sides of the Maumee River, brass bands paraded the streets, and speeches were made by prominent Republicans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The New Jersey Liberal Committee, at their session in Jersey City, to-day, agreed to call a State Convention for Sept. 11, at Trenton.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.—William H. Wickham, Chairman of the Democratic Reform Apollo Hall General Committee, in a letter, tenders his resignation, and declares for Greeley and Brown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 9.—The Republicans held a jollification meeting here, to-night, over the North Carolina election. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, and bonfires kindled on the south side of the park. The park itself was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. A band of music and a glee club were on hand, and speeches were made by J. B. Matson, Captain Thomas E. Douglass, candidate for Congress, Neil Luhman, Hon. John Sherman, Rev. J. E. Cheshire, and others. Mr. Sherman said the result of the election in North Carolina had surprised him. He had not been one of those who counted on success there. He had believed it was a Democratic State, and expected a Democratic majority of thousands. He regarded the result as a prophecy. It was a type of coming events when the other States shall vote next fall. He believed the favorable fortunes of the Republican party would continue until Grant and Wilson were triumphantly elected. He attributed the success in North Carolina in great part to the influence of the faithful execution of the Ku-Klux laws by the National Administration, compelling peace and quiet in the State, which had, in spite of the local Government, been overrun by bands of robbers and midnight murderers. He had no doubt that very many good citizens had quietly voted for the Republican ticket, as the best means of promoting law and order, and consulting for the best interest of the people, and, hence, the unlooked for success. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A few business houses and private residences were decorated with flags during the day, in honor of the occasion. It is understood that the Liberals propose to rejoice, to-morrow night, over the result, from their standpoint.

HORACE GREELEY.

A Sociable Talk with His Fellow Citizens at Bradford, N. H.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At the reception given Mr. Greeley yesterday at the village of Bradford, New Hampshire, he made the following speech:

Fellow Citizens [of my Native State—Ladies and Gentlemen]: There are two New Hampshires, one consisting of her hills, rocks, woods, bright green meadows, and sparkling streams; the other by far the more important and unique New Hampshire of the two, the men and women who claim her soil as their birthplace. Nay, more. New Hampshire people are again divided into those who live on the soil, those who have congregated, and who have sought opportunities for success in other States and in other places than their native land. I belong to the New Hampshire that traverses many lands and distant spots, but when the 4th of July, or Thanksgiving, or Christmas day comes, or any recurring anniversary that brings to mind recollections of the old familiar hearths, I then recur with all the rest of that outer New Hampshire to the land of my ancestry. I ask, How are the old folks at home? [Laughter.] From distant lands everywhere, from California, Texas, Iowa, from the equator, from the other side of the globe, the other New Hampshire looks back in the mind to the rugged hills of our native State, smoother now than when we wrestled with the rocks, and tried to wrest existence from the granite beds. [Applause.] It has been said of me that I advise all young people to go West. True, to some extent, I have. I do advise those who find existence so hard in the Eastern States to turn to that setting sun, where they find so much unoccupied, fertile land, which, tickled with the plough, laugh such bounteous harvests. But as to the people that now compose New Hampshire, there are none better fed, better clothed, or better taught, and on behalf of that outer [cheers] expansive New Hampshire, whose limits extend from the equator to the poll, I claim the adoption into its family of our common ancestors. We do you no discredit, I hope—no discredit to the schools, churches, intelligence, morality, and religion of the inner New Hampshire in whatever sphere we may be called to serve our country. I hope, and trust you will not have cause to be ashamed of us, and that we will do no discredit to the beautiful land that gave us birth.

It is now understood that Mr. Greeley's tour will include a trip to Augusta, Bangor, and Portland, Maine, where he will be present at a meeting to be addressed by General Banks. Mr. Greeley visits Rye Beach, N. H., on the 16th inst.

ILLINOIS.

Glass Works—A Paper Mill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The Radicals, this evening, celebrated the mixed election in North Carolina by the firing of cannon and music.

The necessary guarantees having been furnished, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will shortly commence the construction of a railway between the city and the State Fair Grounds.

Last night the Tanners paraded the streets, sixty-four being in line, including many non-voters. As the procession was returning to its headquarters some boys threw a few corn cobs. One small crippled boy was ruthlessly treated by a six-foot Tanner, who captured him and dragged him up stairs. The local editor of the *Free Trader*, in his attempt to investigate the affair, was attacked by the Tanners in a grossly cowardly manner.

Blowing will be resumed at the Ottawa Glass Works on Monday next. Recent additions to the factory, which will be completed in about a month, will double the capacity of the establishment.

The first manufactory, a paper mill, operated by the water power of the Fox River, commenced business this week. The mill, for the present, will be confined to the manufacture of straw board, of which a ton and one half can be turned out daily.

An Atrocious Murder—Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—An atrocious murder has just come to light in Scott County. Last Friday, a man named Hale, living at Naples, suddenly disappeared, and under suspicious circumstances. Subsequently a newly-made grave was found near his house, which, upon being opened, revealed the body of Hale's nephew, a small boy, who had been living with him. An inquest was held over the body, and an investigation resulted in the Coroner's Jury returning a verdict that the child came to its death by severe whipping at the hands of Hale.

A grand display of Aurora Borealis was witnessed here at about midnight last night. The whole northern sky was brilliantly and gorgeously illuminated.

This has been the hottest day of the season in this city.

An affray occurred at Chapin, last night, in a saloon, between two men, named Woods and Scott, which resulted in Woods shooting Scott through the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound.

NEW YORK.

A Reception to Be Given a Prominent Orangeman—Fears of a Riot.

The German Immigration to America.

Organization of Lager Beer Saloon-Keepers.

Comparative Cotton Statement for the Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORANGE RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Not content with turning New York into a camp once a year on the strength of an ancient fight in Ireland, the Orangemen have invented a new method of adding their old quarrel on a new country. Last evening the district officers and officers of private Lodges of the Orange institutions of New York and New Jersey held a special meeting, at 327 Bowery, by order of the Grand Master, and made preliminary arrangements to tender a grand reception to a prominent Orange leader who is a member of the British Parliament, and a reception, accordingly, will be given, at Cooper Institute, Monday night, to William Johnson, member of Parliament for Belfast, who has just been travelling through Canada fighting over again the battle of the Boyne. The extensive military and police preparations that will be necessary for the event have not yet been completed.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Three weeks ago, Dr. Knight, of Metuchen, N. J., was called on to professionally attend a Mrs. Marder, who thought she had drank poisoned wine. Her son-in-law, Sharpe, with whom she had, frequently quarrelled, had given her the wine. She had long suspected he meant to poison her. Dr. Knight told her that he thought there was no poison in the wine, and to assure her, drank a goblet full of it. He went home complaining of sickness, and took a powerful emetic. Recovering, he again visited Mrs. Warner, and drank another goblet. Two weeks later, Dr. Knight was taken sick. His symptoms were peculiar, and he summoned his brother, Dr. Eben Knight, of this city, who treated him for gastric fever. On Tuesday the patient died. Dr. Eben Knight filled out necessary blanks, and inserted as the cause of his death, "Poisoned." The Coroner made inquiries. Dr. Eben Knight assured him that a *post mortem* would be useless, as all traces of poison must have disappeared long before death. Other physicians said they considered it a case of gastric fever, and the Coroner proceeding no further, the funeral took place to-day. It is not known whether any further inquiries will be made in this singular affair or not.

EXPELLED.

Commodore Duryea, of the Yacht Club, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. His offence consisted of claiming a race in which his yacht rounded the wrong buoy, and receiving stakes as a winner.

STOCKS.

There was a further decline on the Stock Exchange to-day, ranging from ½@1½ per cent., and was most prominent in leading speculative shares. This continued decline in prices is attributed to sales of long stock, especially by parties who have been holding for some time past in the hope of an upward turn. The short interest in the market has been decreased considerably of late by the closing up of outstanding contracts, the fall in prices offering a temptation to parties on the Bear side to a gradual lessening of its sustaining influences, and hence the present depression to-day. Pacific Mail declined from 76½ to 75¼; Western Union, from 73½ to 71¾; C. C. & I. C., from 34½ to 34¼; Union Pacific, from 36½ to 36; Erie, from 48½ to 47½, and New York Central from 96½ to 96¼. In the afternoon there was a temporary rally of ¼@½ per cent, succeeded by a decline of about ¼ per cent. The market closed dull and steady.

MONEY.

The money market was easy, and closed at 2½ to 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues unsettled, with sales of 60 days at 109½, less brokerage.

GOLD

strong at 115¼, with exceptional transactions at 116¼ and 115½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102¼; U. P. firsts, 88½@88¾; land grants, 81@81½; incomes, 85@86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour more active, and most grades better. Limited arrivals, favorable advices from Liverpool, and a further considerable advance in wheat, give sellers an advantage. At the close the market was better, and active for all grades. Arrivals of wheat are very light, and with more favorable news from Liverpool, and some decline in freights, holders have a decided advantage. The demand, in part, is for export. New is dull. Market closed better, and the prices asked for spring checks business. Winter much higher, and very scarce.

PORK

dull. The demand for mess is in job lots, mainly for future delivery, and is dull and nominal. Cut meats scarce and firm. Bacon in fair demand and steady. Lard quiet and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

JERSEY CITY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At Jersey City, N. J., the Police Commissioners have refused to resign their offices in accordance with the request of the Governor. The Commissioners question the legality of the Governor's authority in appointing the new Board.

MILK ADULTERATION.

A number of dairymen have issued a call for a convention, with a view of taking steps to prevent the adulteration of milk.

ROBBERIES.

Recently a number of heavy robberies have been committed at Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, and other places along Long Island Sound. Detectives are now working up the case, and it is alleged that suspicion points to the crew of the United States steamer engaged in the coast survey as the perpetrators of these robberies.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

German immigrants who arrived at this port during the last month, number 11,335, an increase of 2,616 over the corresponding month of last year. The total arrivals since January are 78,386, an increase of 36,821 over the same period last year.

FORNEY.

J. W. Forney is announced to go to the Pacific coast, to be absent two months.

LAGER BEER.

The German saloon-keepers yesterday, at a meeting, appointed a committee to wait on the Excise Commissioners, and have lager beer excepted from the operations of the Sunday law. Organizations will be formed throughout the city for this purpose.

SUNSTROKES.

Three cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, one fatal.

DIED.

Oswald Camman, of Camman & Co., bankers, died to-day.

Gustave D. Cardoza, brother of the Judge, died yesterday.

ERIE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.

It is announced that over half the remnant of the Erie consolidated mortgage, or about three and a half millions of dollars, has been taken in London at a rate netting par in currency here.

THE FRENCH LOAN

is quoted at 3½ premium at Paris to-day.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman, Nellie Grant, and ex-Secretary Borie and family leave Liverpool, September 5 for home.

THE JERSEY CITY MUDDLE

continues. The new Police Commissioners made no move to-day to get possession of the offices. The police remain at the station houses, and the city is consequently unguarded.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts at all ports for the week	1,749
Same time last year	9,389
Total for the year	2,700,073
Last year	3,784,353
Exports for the week	9,041
Same time last year	9,287
Total for the year	1,947,818
Last year	3,030,013
Stock at all United States ports	88,000
Last year	161,252
At interior towns	6,820
Last year	14,736
At Liverpool	936,000
Last year	642,000
American afloat for Great Britain	16,000
Last year	52,000

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamers Rhein, from Bremen, and Alexandria, from Messina.

TENNESSEE.

A Saloon Keeper Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, Spike Molen, a well known saloon-keeper, was shot and instantly killed in Sackman's beer saloon, on Second street, by Cone Walters, a game dealer. While Walters, with a party, was playing cards in the back room, Molen walked in and playfully tapped Walters on the cheek, and turned to walk away. Walters grabbed a large Derringer pistol from under the table, and, running to the door, fired. The bullet struck Molen in the right arm, and passed on into his heart. Walters was arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—A negro, named John Mitchell, confined in the jail, Covington, Tenn., for attempting to outrage a young lady, and nearly killing her in the attempt, was taken from the jail last night by a party of citizens, who overpowered the jailor after a desperate resistance, and shot. Mitchell was a desperate character, having killed two men within the past year, and succeeded in eluding the officers until the last outrage.

GRANT.

Movements of the Gift-Taker.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Grant and party reached here this morning. The village authorities and a large concourse of people met them out of the village and escorted them to the Rockwell House, where Colonel Cunningham made a brief speech of welcome, to which the President replied. A salute of 100 guns was fired and the principal buildings were decorated with flags. The village bells were rung, and the streets thronged with people. All parties joined in the ovation. The President and General Sheridan received visitors for more than an hour in the hotel parlors, while Mrs. Grant received the ladies in the reception-rooms. After dinner the party was escorted to the depot. They took the steamer at Albany, to-night for New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The President and party reached here at 3:30 this afternoon, and was received by a Committee of citizens. The President and General Sheridan held an informal reception at Congress Hotel. The parlors and piazzas were crowded, and over 5,000 persons shook hands with him. Mrs. Grant was too much fatigued to appear. The party started South on the 6:30 train.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Grant reached here from Saratoga at 8:00 this evening. He was met by a large concourse of citizens, who gave him welcome to the city with hearty cheers. A procession was then formed, which, preceded by a band of music, escorted him to the New York boat. On reaching the steamboat landing, a considerable number of citizens were found there awaiting him. Here the President met with an enthusiastic reception. After he had got on board of the boat, he was called for so loudly and persistently that he came forward to the guards of the upper deck, and briefly returned thanks for his reception.

At Cohoes 10,000 people greeted the President.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

A Receiver Asked For.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Attorney General has applied for a Receiver for the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute in New York, on the ground that a lobbyman, last winter, received from the Legislature an appropriation of $7,500 to the institute, with an understanding with the officers of the institution that he was to have all he secured over $5,000.

Election of a President for Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Syracuse University have elected as its President Alexander Winchell, LL. D., now Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany in the University of Michigan. His acceptance is assured.

INDIANA.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 9.—A serious and perhaps fatal stabbing affray occurred here, last night, about 11 o'clock, between two young men, named Styles and Saxon. The former was cheering for Grant; the latter, with several companions, cheering for Greeley. Saxon and his party declared they would whip Styles, who told them he did not want to fight, and desired to go home. They crowded on him, and one of the party struck Styles, knocking him down. He got up and stabbed young Saxon under the left arm, above the heart, and cut another in the leg. Saxon is considered dangerously injured and will hardly recover. Styles escaped and has not been since seen.

MARRIED.

BRADISH—SIMMS—On the 9th inst., by Rev. T. R. Strowbridge, John G. Bradish, of this city, and Annie W., youngest daughter of the late Edward R. Simms, of New York.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY—At his residence, 149 Illinois-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., of congestion of the lungs, Owen Dougherty, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Name, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis papers please copy.

FAWCETTE—At 11 o'clock a. m., Aug. 9, Susan Grace, infant daughter of William L. and Mary Fawcette, aged 22 days.

Funeral to Rosehill at half past 9 a. m., on Saturday, Aug. 10.

HALL—At 5:40 a. m., Aug. 9, of consumption, William T. Hall, aged 53 years.

Funeral from residence, rear 390 State-st., at 1 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 10, by carriages to Rose Hill. Friends are invited to attend.

CLARK—Aug. 9, May Louise, infant daughter of Robert and Sarah Clark, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services to be held at 263 Hubbard-st., Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

NEWTON—In this city, Aug. 9, of acute meningitis, Gracie M. Newton, aged 18 months, eldest child of G. W. and Hattie A. Newton.

Funeral from their residence, 154 West Monroe-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. Friends invited.

HOLBROOK—Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, Albert Howard, son of Samuel and Lide J. Holbrook, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Funeral Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his parents, 1123 Indiana-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New York and Providence papers please copy.

LYNCH—In this city, Aug. 9, of croup, Mary Angela, eldest child of John B. and Margaret Lynch, aged 6 years, 2 months, and 19 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 140 Sedgwick-st., at 10 o'clock to-day, Aug. 10, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ St. Louis and Cleveland, Ohio, please copy.

In Austin, Ill., Aug. 9, Sarah L., wife of N. Waldo Williams, aged 25 years, 4 months, and 10 days.

☞ Worcester papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Bricklayers, Attention!

There will be a special meeting of the U. O. A. B. Society, No. 1, at the Bricklayers' Office, No. 48 West Washington-st., on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to transact important business.

WM. O'BRIEN, Pres't.

HATS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

We are manufacturing the FALL STYLE of

GENTS' SILK HATS,

And can furnish our unrivalled grades without delay.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.

HATS.
FALL STYLES
ARE NOW SHOWN BY
BREWSTER, Hatter,
38 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Heads of Public and Private Institutions, why do you buy wood Bedsteads, and be troubled with insects, when you can have fashionable Iron Bedsteads at wholesale and retail, corner of

Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

We are shipping to the North and Northwest large numbers of these Bedsteads, and they are in use in some of the best families in city and country.

Manufactured by the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO. For sale by all leading Furniture and Hardware Dealers.

Approved by the leading physicians. Patented 1869. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

10 acres on State-st., near Fifty-second-st., already subdivided; very choice.

80 acres fronting on Central Park, running from Madison to Harrison-sts.

10½ acres on Sixteenth-st., near new city limits.

700 acres at Washington Heights; very choice; will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE.

17 acres at Englewood—a bargain. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.

Stark A.
Ludlow AA.
Lewiston A.
American A.

All the leading brands, at the lowest market price.

J. & H. CHAPMAN, 139 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HULL & STARR,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in CHOICE FRUITS,
No. 229 West Lake-st., Chicago.
GEO. S. HULL. W. STARR.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Will remove the Wholesale Branch of their business from Canal-st. to Madison and Franklin-sts., next week.

To close out broken packages, Special Bargains will be offered for the next four days.

Our Canal-st. Store to rent.

PLATED WARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

German Silver-Plated Ware,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGEST HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOLIDITY GUARANTEED, MAKING OF THESE GOODS THE MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-st.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.

Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

BLACK BOARDS.

Black Boards

OF BEST QUALITY, made complete on

SCHOOL-ROOM WALLS,

By experienced workmen, sent on application to

HENRY M. SHERWOOD,
SCHOOL FURNISHER,
103 to 109 Canal-st., Chicago.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.

Manufacturers of and jobbers in Men's Furnishing Goods, have removed to their permanent location, Nos. 24 and 26 Lake-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., where we shall continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of goods in our line.

REMOVAL.

GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES,

Have now removed to their New Store, 34 & 36 LAKE-ST., corner Wabash-av., and solicit calls from their friends and others to examine their stock and prices.

REMOVAL.

The office of PARLOR SWING removed two doors east, from 257 to 253 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

T. F. Phillips, Tailors' Trimmings,
10 AND 12 MADISON-ST.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is 40x80 feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address

MURDOCH & DICKSON, or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
OPERATING THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W. the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store and Offices in the new 5-story Brick Building, 73 and 75 Monroe-st., near State, known as the Brinkworth Building. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Very desirable Stores, Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

New 5-story and basement Brick Building, No. 13 South Halsted-st. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Elegant new 5-story stone front Building, No. 220 Wabash-av. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

First-class brick store, 22x80, in the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. H. SIMONS, 598 Calumet-av., formerly of New York, will open an English, German and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children of the Hebrew faith, Sept. 11, 1872. For full information send for circular, call, or address as above.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN MASS MEETING!

FOR

Greeley & Brown.

CARL SCHURZ

IN

CHICAGO.

SENATOR SCHURZ

Will Address his German Fellow-Citizens, in

Their Own Language,

AT

VORWARTS TURNER HALL,

On West Twelfth-st.,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 10.

On the Political Topics of the Campaign.

BY ORDER OF THE GREELEY AND BROWN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, all dividends or orders will be mailed to creditors by themselves. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Republic Insurance Co.

August and December Certificates. I am prepared to fill all orders at lowest market rates.

JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August or December Certificates.

R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED.

To buy $10,000 Republic Insurance Co. August and December Certificates of Indebtedness. Will pay the very highest market price. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago City Property, in large and small sums.

MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,
COFFEES AND SPICES,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOM NELSON

Will, THIS EVENING, Aug. 10, open for the inspection of the public his beautiful cottage, No. 12 Twenty-sixth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. A splendid collation will be provided for the occasion. The bar is supplied with all the finest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Tom will be happy to meet his friends and enjoy a good time at the opening.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF

CUTLERY AND GUNS

Should examine our stock.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 325 WABASH-AV.

Write for price list, and enclose business card.

Brick Yard for Sale.

The whole or a part of a first-class Brick Yard is offered for sale. This Yard is thoroughly furnished for making fine pressed and common brick, and is now turning out ten to fifteen thousand per day. For any one desiring to engage in the brick business, this is a rare opportunity for investment. For full particulars, terms, and samples, address

ILLINOIS BRICK CO., 17 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED,

To rent, by a number of A No. 1 tenants, houses on the South Side, east of State and south of Twenty-second st., with from 7 to 15 rooms each. Owners having houses to rent of this description can find good tenants by applying to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Legal Blanks,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERALISM AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The organization of the Liberal Club of this place, last night, developed a strength and enthusiasm which took the Grantites by surprise. The Opera House was crowded, floor and gallery, with the enrolled members of the Club,—over 900 strong. After music by the band, General Asahel Gridley, a prominent Republican, and a man of great influence in this section of the State, called the meeting to order; and, during his opening remarks, a sudden shifting of scenery in the rear of the stand disclosed to the audience a life-size picture of Horace Greeley, which was greeted with loud applause. The Hon. Kersey H. Fell, another of our most prominent Republicans, was made Temporary Chairman, and Charles Shackleford Secretary.

While the Committee on Permanent Organization were out, in consultation, William E. Hughes entertained the audience with a few remarks, which elicited much applause.

The Permanent Chairman of the Club, Richard H. Holder, Esq., being announced, addressed the Club at length, in terms of congratulation, and eloquently. Mr. Holder is a life-long Republican, and stands high in our community, not only as an honest and high-toned gentleman, but as a man of culture, and of earnest devotion to his convictions of duty and right.

General Gridley followed in one of his characteristic efforts, abounding in terse and stirring appeals to his Republican friends to join in the work of reforming and purifying the politics of the country, and the corrupted and corrupting influences of the Grant Administration.

After General Gridley, our talented and accomplished townsman, the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, was loudly called for, and spoke at some length, in an eloquent and manly appeal to men of all parties, but particularly to the Democrats, to aid in the deliverance of the country from the hands of men who have abused the public trust, abrogated the laws, and made Grantism in the South a shame and disgrace to the nation, and a stench in the nostrils of honest men. Mr. Stevenson is one of the most promising and gifted men in Central Illinois, and if nominated for Congress in this district, as is now expected, will carry this district by a large majority over McNulta, who has been expecting to perform the celebrated feat of riding bare-backed and bare-faced the two unruly political nags, Prohibition and Liquor. Mr. Stevenson's speech was loudly cheered, and listened to with marked attention.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown. You may look out for a good report from McLean in November. We confidentially expect to carry the county, notwithstanding the 2,000 majority of General Grant in 1868.

It is expected that 20,000 people will be here to-morrow to hear the eloquent German, Carl Schurz. AD ERM.

JUDGE EUSTACE AT OREGON, ILL.

OREGON, Ill., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice an untruthful despatch written by the Oregon Postmaster and published in Scammon's paper of the 6th inst.

The meeting which Judge Eustace addressed was greatly larger than the one held a few evenings previous, and at which the Freeport Postmaster was the speaker.

Mr. Eustace's speech was a strong array of facts and their proof, and the large audience, after listening to him till 11 o'clock, could scarcely be induced to allow him to stop.

Telegraphic lies seem to constitute the entire stock in trade of the Grant Postmasters. TRUTH.

LIBERALISM IN WHITLEY COUNTY, IND.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John B. Stoll, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans last evening at Churubusco. The attendance was good, and this opening of the canvass in Whitley County proves a decided success, as indicating an anxiety among our citizens, regardless of party line, for a full discussion of the live issues of the day.

The political situation was ably and earnestly reviewed by Mr. Stoll, who was followed by remarks from C. B. Tulley, Esq., and Dr. J. R. Baker. The new leaven is working lively here, and "Old Honest Government" is striking terror into the little Post Office clique, who tremble for their spoils, as they behold many of the most prominent and respectable Republicans of the county deserting the party of Hate, and placing themselves in the van of the onward move. WHITLEY.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT ROCHELLE, ILL.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites hereabouts had another tremendous upheaval last Monday night. The immediate occasion of the hefty affair was the accession of C. B. Boyce to the circle of Simon-pures, of whom we have some twenty-three. Mr. Boyce went over to the Grantites in consequence of his not being made President of the Greeley and Brown Club. The rejoicing of the Administrationists over this solitary convert shows that these occurrences are rare in the Grant family. One zealous member wanted to know what had been done by the Grant Club to prevent the spread of "Greeleyism." Said he, "I counted on the street to-day thirty-seven white hats, and, if that color means anything, it means that the Greeley fever is fearfully prevalent in these parts." I understand that the Club will, at its next meeting, devise ways and means to control this Greeley movement. For, said the Chairman, "If something is not done, the party will go to pieces like a rotten cheese." The simile is not classic, but very appropriate withal. A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

LIBERALISM IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Honest Horace is very popular up here on Lake Superior, and will carry the Upper Peninsula almost as a unit. The Germans (of whom there are a great many) are, without exception, staunch Greeley men. It is very seldom you find a Grant man in this section, and, when you do, you will find upon inquiry, that he either is, or expects soon to be, fed at the public expense. All thinking Republicans and Democrats saw, months ago, that a "new departure" was absolutely necessary in order to save the country from Cæsarism and centralized despotism; and that, if Grant continued to usurp the prerogatives of Congress; make war without the sanction of either Congress or the people; imprison quiet and peaceable citizens, simply because they were not supporters of, and believers in, the Grant dynasty; refuse, through his friends in the Senate, to admit members of that body who had been regularly and lawfully elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, unless they were favorable to his re-election,—at the end of a second term, the people would be in the enjoyment of but a very few rights. They recognized the fact that their only safety was in breaking away from both parties, and electing, if possible, an honest, liberty-loving man for President,—one who was identified and sympathized with the people, and would work for them instead of self. The Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions made an excellent choice, and gave the people a man in whom they can repose implicit confidence, and not be deceived, as was the case with General Grant.

The former Postmaster at this place, William H. Streeter, after the nomination of Mr. Greeley, sent his resignation to Washington. Being a Greeley man at heart, he felt that he could not consistently hold an appointment under Grant's administration and work against it. Mr. Streeter lost his right arm in the service of his country during the late Rebellion.

General Burnside "counted without his host" when he called a Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of ratifying General Grant's nomination. Some of the Major and Brigadier Generals may work and vote for Grant; but, when you come to the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic, fully over half, if not more, will vote for the Sage of Chappaqua. Soldiers are no longer under military discipline; they think, talk, and vote as they please, and cannot be controlled or used in the interest of any party, faction, or clique.

The Grant Republican Convention for the Ninth Congressional District has placed in nomination for Congress a man by the name of Hubbell. He is a very fair man, considerate, but, like Grant, will be most beautifully [illegible] next November throughout the Upper Peninsula.

We are in hopes that the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, in this district, will unite upon a good, honest, intelligent man,—one whom we could take pride in voting for, and who would be a credit to the district if elected, which he would be without a shadow of doubt, as Hubbell is very unpopular. STAR CORN.

LIBERALISM AT KAHOKA.

KAHOKA, Clark Co., Mo., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The largest political meeting ever assembled at Kahoka since 1860, met here Aug. [illegible] to ratify the nominations at Cincinnati and Baltimore. The number present was estimated by many at 1,500, and yet this is only a place of about 300 inhabitants. Much enthusiasm existed, and a spirit of good feeling prevailed between the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans. We are confident we can give the county to Greeley and Brown by 300 majority at least (although it gave General Grant, in 1868, 750 majority).

The meeting was addressed, in the afternoon, by Judge Claggett, of Keokuk, (editor of the Constitution); John M. Glover, of Macon, and the Hon. James Blair, of Canton, Congressman from this district. In the evening, a large crowd assembled in front of the Kahoka House, on the public square. Speeches were delivered by Colonel John F. Williams, of Macon; L. Moore, of Kahoka; and Congressman Blair, of Canton. The Court House here, which holds about 500, was inadequate to accommodate one-half of the people. Claggett, Glover, and Blair spoke in the Court House in the afternoon. L. M.

LIBERALISM AT FORT MADISON, IOWA.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Greeley and Brown Club of this city, numbering 200 members, held its second meeting, at the Court House, last evening, and elected for its permanent President Judge Viele, who addressed the Club in a neat and appropriate speech, which was received with a storm of applause. Dr. A. C. Roberts presented to the Club a handsome portrait of the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley, which was accepted with intense enthusiasm. After which, the Hon. Daniel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa, addressed the Club in a telling speech. The Grantites have not yet shown their faces as yet, and, if they do, their chances are slim. The work in this section of the country for the election of the old Chappaqua Farmer next fall is progressing finely. J. D. M. HAMILTON.

GRANTITE CONVENTION IN LOGAN COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This has been the hottest day ever experienced in Lincoln. Imagine the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade, a Grant Convention, and a big fire, and you can form some idea of the "warmness" we have experienced here to-day.

According to previous arrangements, the Grantites of this county held their County Convention in this city to-day, and nominated their county ticket. Owing to the great number of candidates, a tolerably full attendance was had. Besides the friends of the respective candidates, there were in attendance a large number of Liberal Republicans and Democrats who went to see the fun.

After an hour or two had been consumed in effecting a permanent organization, Peter J. Howes was nominated for the Legislature. Howes is the same man who represented the county the last two years.

A. McGolliard, the only one of the old leaders of the party in this county who did not join the Liberal movement, was nominated for Circuit Clerk, while two other candidates were slaughtered by the tricksters. In consequence of it taking all the material in the party for Clerk, they were at a loss to find a suitable man for Sheriff. They finally settled upon a German Democrat named Shaffer, whom they made believe that he could not "swallow Greeley," and told him that if he would come out for Grant they would nominate him for Sheriff. This he concluded to do just five days ago. And, to try to hold the German vote in the county, they nominated him over a man who had always stood by the party, was a good soldier in the late war, and spent seventeen months in the Andersonville prison. Their candidate carried a banner at a Seymour and Blair meeting in this city four years ago, upon which this sentence was inscribed: "No nigger in the wood-pile." He also flourished a hickory club, and, as he marched through the streets, called for them [illegible], and swore he would "kill the d—d niggers." The colored voters of this county remember the occurrence, and will be solid against him.

A boy named Davidson was nominated for County Attorney, and an old man named Greene was put up for Coroner.

Thus ended the affair on the inside, and, after the show had adjourned, knots of delegates and friends of the slaughtered could be seen in different parts of the town, and they seemed to be united in denouncing the ticket. Many say it is the worst ticket ever put up in the county, and declare openly that they will not support it. It is perfectly safe to say that the result of the Convention will give the Liberals an additional strength in the county of at least 150 votes. JEFFERSON.

EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENTS UPON THE JUDICIARY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John V. Eustace, Liberal candidate for Attorney General of the State, and the Hon. Robert C. Burchell, of Oregon, addressed an audience of some 500 people, at the Court House, last evening. The most notable feature of the occasion was the following narrative, which Judge Eustace made in the course of his remarks, and to which the blinded admirers of General Grant are commended:

Referring to the encroachment of General Grant upon the National Judiciary, Judge Eustace cited the following facts, which may be verified by reference to the contemporaneous history: In the spring of 1870, Charles Wilson, of Kewanee, Ill., a lawyer of repute, was appointed United States District Judge of Utah. At or about the same time Wils. Shaffer, of Freeport, was appointed Governor of the same Territory. Shortly before that, Congress had enacted a law, offensive because of its special character, in reference to naturalization in Utah,—a law which invidiously discriminated against resident foreigners there who sought to become citizens. It was presumed that Judge Wilson, in a case then pending in his court, would decide the law unconstitutional, and such a decision being contrary to the expressed desire of Grant, the necessity of its being withheld, or of a change being made in the Court, became apparent.

Wils. Shaffer, as the agent of General Grant, interrogated Judge Wilson in reference to the matter, and, upon being assured by the Judge that such would be his decision, informed him that his successor would be forthwith appointed. Shortly after, and before any decision of the case had been made, Judge Wilson was removed, and one McKeon, the willing tool of a military master, appointed in his stead. Of course, McKeon decided the infamous law constitutional, and of course the Supreme Court reversed the decision. This rebuke was not, however, sufficiently pointed to penetrate the thick hide of the great nepotist, as the sequel shows.

Not long after, Judge Wilson, who was at Washington, in company with the Hon. John B. Hawley, member of Congress from the Rock Island District, called upon General Grant, when the President was asked if any charges had been made, or were on file, against Judge Wilson. To this the silent one vouchsafed a smoky negative, and said that Wilson had been removed solely because of his intention to render a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the law in question; and that he, Grant, regarded the Judges and all other officers of the Territory as members of the Governor's staff, and, if they could not carry out the Governor's orders, they must resign or be removed. This conclusive dictum ended the interview. WINKLE.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT PECATONICA, ILL.

PECATONICA, Ill., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had the biggest fizzle of the campaign here last night. The "Hon." L. F. Warner harangued the crowd, consisting of men, women, and children (mostly the latter), to the number of about from 80 to 100, for two long, weary hours. He commenced with the Flood, and gave us a lengthy description of that recent event. By very slow stages he arrived at the point of his argument, which was, that the Democrats were throwing away their votes on a life-long enemy, and one that was always changing. It came with very bad grace from one that has been on the fence, in the fence, both sides of the fence, and sometimes with the fence on top of him, to talk about a man that has been as consistent as Honest Old Horace. The fact is, the heart is all out of the Grantites. It is impossible for them to get up any enthusiasm with any foundation for it.

Old Winnebago will give a grand record of herself in November. Bronson is winning golden opinions wherever he goes, and he will give Bogota plenty to do to keep his head above water.

Bronson, H. W. Taylor, and N. C. Warner, all good Republicans, are to open the Liberal campaign here on Saturday evening next,—and from then till November we propose to keep the ball in motion. GEORGE BROWNEY.

LIBERALISM IN M'LEAN COUNTY, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Brown Club of 175 members, of whom 18 are Republicans, was organized at Lexington, in this county, on Monday evening.

The call for the organization of a Liberal Club in this city is signed by 994 voters, of whom about 380 are Republicans.

Indications are that we will carry McLean County. B.

GREELEY AND GRANT AT GALVA, ILL.

GALVA, Ill., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The campaign is now thoroughly begun in Henry County. On Monday evening, Aug. 5, the Liberal Club of this place held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Liberal Hall. The assembly, consisting, for the most part, of farmers and laboring men, was ably addressed by Thomas Cratty, Esq., of Peoria.

The organization of the Greeley Club was begun only a few days since, by a number of influential citizens, who have already obtained the names of nearly 100 members, a large majority of whom were staunch Republicans in 1868.

Last evening, the Grantites, with the assistance of a band, firework, torch-light procession, whiskey, &c., got together a few voters, and a good many small boys, to listen to a speech by the Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Rock Island. A good deal of inattention, and very little applause on the part of the audience, were the result of poor speaking and bad logic by the orator.

A comparison of the two meetings results favorably to the Liberal, which assembled with no artificial assistance, to listen to a candid discussion of the political issues of the day.

It has been claimed, and with some apparent reliability, that Henry County would support the present Administration with a large majority; but honest men are awakening to an examination and an appreciation of the great issues to be decided in November. As men think and act candidly upon the subject, the cause of Reform steadily advances, and, unless I interpret wrongly the signs of the times, Henry County will astonish some greedy office-holders at the election. VOTER.

GRANTISM AT RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The backers of Dr. Grant in this city have discovered the fact that, unless they begin to organize their scattered forces, their cause is hopeless. They could not deny that the Liberal meeting held here last week was an immense success, both in numbers and enthusiasm; and so, to counteract its effect, they called a meeting of the Collar Brigade at Belle City Hall, last evening, to enthuse their drooping spirits.

A band was procured, and, after playing furiously for half an hour, about two dozen men and boys were discovered sitting in the front part of the hall, the rest of the seats being empty. About this time the gas went out, and the few who were there began to prepare to leave, thinking that there would be no meeting. Part of them were induced to stay, however, and the chief fuglemen were sent out into the streets to compel the faithful to come in.

At last an audience of about two hundred was gathered together, the greater part of whom were Liberals and boys, and the meeting was called to order by A. C. Fish, Esq., who called upon Mr. John T. Fish to make the opening speech. The speaker gave it as his opinion that all that the Liberals were after in this campaign was the loaves and fishes. (They certainly are not after such fish as he is); and then began to fight the war over again in a very furious manner; he seemed to be laboring under the delusion that the war was still raging.

Mr. Dyer made the closing speech, the most of which was delivered to an appreciative audience of wooden chairs.

Many Greeley men attended the meeting, and made themselves obnoxious by inquiring why the audience was so small.

If the Grant men expect to do anything in Racine they will have to send up some of their big guns, and do it pretty soon too, for the Greeley stampede is getting worse and worse. A LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

LIBERALISM IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is anticipated by those of capacity capable of judging, that the Townships of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., which have heretofore been the strongest Republican townships in the State, will give a majority for Greeley and Brown this fall. When the Greeley Club was first established in St. Joseph, 32 Republicans came out strong for Greeley, and joined the Club; and Benton Harbor, at her first meeting, had 28. These figures are on a steady increase.

I have noticed the movements of the Republicans in the various townships of Berrien County, and the number of Republicans who have joined the various Greeley Clubs, pledging themselves to vote for "Old H[illegible]," ranges from [illegible] to 30. WM. HURLY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE KATHIE STORIES. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Keene, Cook & Co.

Miss Douglas has won an enviable reputation as an enticing writer for juvenile readers, and also as a *littérateur* whose more pretentious efforts merit the attention of maturer minds. Three of the series are at present under consideration. "Harvest Days" is a summer story, told in a neat and finished style; "In the Ranks" is a tale rather of perils by sea than at the cannon's mouth, which fact does not, however, detract from the interest; the scene of "Kathie's Soldiers" is laid in war-time, but it is rather a home story with glimpses of the battle-field. The literary style of the author is as pure and healthy as the moral of her tales, and both are unexceptionable.

REYNARD THE FOX. A BURLESQUE POEM FROM THE LOW GERMAN. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Keene, Cook & Co.

The fable of the Fox is of very ancient origin. It can be traced, in the French and German languages, to the thirteenth century, and its earliest conception is supposed to date still further back in the early twilight of those remote ages. The tale, as it exists in various poems, is merely an attempt to illustrate human experience by the supposed analogy of certain qualities found in animals. We have the story now as it has been improved upon from time to time, and in the shape in which the average intellect of later centuries has deemed it worthy of preservation. The publishers have included it in their beautiful red-line edition, and illustrated the text with artistic page engravings, that will be found both amusing and edifying.

THIODOLF, THE ICELANDER. By the Baron De La Motte-Fouque. New York: James Miller. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Mr. James Miller is very much in the way of republication at present. But the selections which he is making from the dusty literature of the past are generally books that the world will not care to forget, and will see reproduced with pleasure. "Thiodolf, the Icelander," stands, in the list of the author's works, second in public esteem to the charming story of "Undine." It is pleasant to wander once more, with the wild Northman, over those old seas, whitened by only a few sails; along the sunny shores of Southern France; among the isles of Greece; and on to the distant Holy Land, whose hills resound with the clash of the Crusader's arms. The glimpses of Icelandic and Oriental life in a far-off and exciting era are curious and picturesque, and it does one good to perceive that the pictures are portrayed by the graphic hand of a rare artist, and with the vigorous intellect and knowledge of a finished scholar.

RHYMES OF YANKEE-LAND. By ABLLA GREENE. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Keene, Cook & Co.

This is a collection of lively, unambitious poems from the pen of a New England lady. That which they lack in elevation they make up in a genuine earnestness that is far from displeasing. The reviewer is not conscious of any preconcerted malice toward Mrs. or Miss Greene,—her state of maidenhood or coverture not being determined by the title-page,—but, if he entertained such feelings, he would be fully estopped by the following lines taken from a poem called "The Critics:"

> The wicked wish some critics have,
> And knack, and greed, to kill,
> May pass quite readily for taste,
> And evidence of skill;
>
> But were there none to write a rhyme,
> Or paragraph of prose,
> How critics, then, would pass their time,
> Is more than mortal knows.

Having our guns thus prematurely spiked, we feel constrained to confine ourselves to excerpts, entirely barren of commentary. The following extracts are from a poem entitled "Chicago," and are supposed to refer remotely to the "Great Conflagration" of last autumn:

> The proudest City of the West
> In desolation laid,
> Chicago mourns her fortunes burned,—
> Like gossamer they fade.
> The meagre cot, the grand hotel,
> The depot and exchange,
> Are swept within the marching flame,
> Whose onward maddening range
>
> Devours a league of marble wealth,
> And brings to naught the great,
> At yester eve who sat apart
> Ensconced in princely state.
> * * * * *
> And grand the city shall arise
> From ruins of to-day;
> And, in the future of the land,
> Hold on its prosperous way.

The persons alluded to as being "ensconced in princely state" are the aristocrats of the favored region known as the South Side.

The lines appended are an exhortation to patience, and quite above the average of the rest of the volume:

> The true man says, Though die I must,
> Till death I'll keep a beaming trust,
> Though every place should fall to dust,
> And choicest treasures yield to rust.
> Night brings the day, grief bringeth bliss;
> And never that but cometh this.
> Peace follows war, thorns speak the rose;
> Fatigue to-morrow a sweet repose;
> And he who toils, nor seeks for rest,
> With respite from his work is blest.
> Or this the doctrine of true saints,
> That he who hath but patient plaints,
> And intertudes his war with songs,
> To royal race and home belongs;
> [illegible] crowned, shall come in little time,
> [illegible] and feast, and heavenly chime;
> [illegible] within this earthly clime,
> And gain [illegible] harp and rhyme.
> A joy above [illegible]

GRIF: A STORY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE. By B. L. FARJEON.

Ever since we had a literature, there has been much cant about the poverty of materials furnished by our [illegible] and unromantic history for the use of the American novelist. We lack age, unique crimes, royal criminals, and, most of all, castles that date back into misty mediæval times. So highly does Mr. Ruskin value the last element of romance that, while he confesses to having been kindly invited, he affirms that he shall never visit the United States, because it is destitute of these picturesque piles of stone and mortar. Yet Dickens contrived to make readable novels with a very scant infusion of what may technically be called romantic material; and Henry Kingsley, Charles Reade, and other novelists, not to mention the author whose work is before us, have written highly entertaining tales, whose incidents principally occurred in Australia, a land with no past, although having a wonderful future. There is, of course, less variety of material in a fresh, new country, but the subtle imagination can find out all that there is, and the plastic hand of genius can mould it into shapes of comeliness.

Mr. Farjeon is less known on this side the water than most of the later English story-tellers. Three of his tales have been included in Harper's Library of Select Novels, and a fourth is now dribbling serially through the *Bazar*. They are all remarkable for a certain amount of skill in characterization, graphic description, occasional intensity of style and a tender vein of humanity. "Grif," the hero of the present volume, is a Melbourne castaway, whose morals may be inferred from the following language which he addresses to Alice, discarded daughter of a wealthy squatter, who is a good-hearted lady, and his true friend:

"He come agin, did the preacher cove, afore I was let out, and he preaches a preach about charity. 'Don't you steal no more,' he says, 'or your soul'll go to morchal perdition. Men is charitable and good; just you try 'em, and give up your evil courses.' I ses, 'I only wants my grub and a blanket, and I can't get 'em no other way.' 'You can, young sinner, you can,' he says, 'jist you try and see if you can't.' He spoke so earnest-like, and the tears was a runnin' down his cheeks so hard, that I promised him I'd try. So, when I gets out of quod, I thort, I'll see now if the preacher cove is right. I waited till I was hungry, and couldn't get nothin' to eat without stealin' it. I could have took a trotter, for the trotter man was a drinkin' at a publichouse bar, and his basket was on a bench; but I wouldn't. No; I goes straight to the swell streets, and there I sees the swells a walkin' up and down and liftin' their 'ats and smilin' to the gals. They was a rare nice lot of gals, and looked as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths; but there wasn't one in all the lot as nice as you are, Ally. I didn't have courage at first to speak to the swells; but, when I did, seed I may live! they started back as if I was a mad dawg. 'You be awf,' they ses, 'or you'll be guv in charge.' What could a poor beggar like me do after that? I dodged about, very sorry I did'nt take the trotter, when who should I see comin' along but the preacher-chap. 'Here's a slant,' says I to myself. 'He's charitable and good, he is, and 'll give me somethin' in a minute.' He had a lady on his arm, and they both looked very grand. [illegible] I went up to him, he starts back, too, and ses, 'Begawn, you reprobate!' When I heerd that, I sed, 'charity be blowed!' and I goes and finds out the trotter-man, and takes two trotters, and no one knowed nothin' about it."

Grif promises the kind lady to reform, and does reform to the extent of his meagre ability. The scene of the story passes in Melbourne, at the mines, and near the home station of Alice's cruel father. The characters are rich and poor people of Melbourne, miners and rangers, whose plans to rob the station are thwarted by Grif. By his means, Richard, Alice's husband, is saved from crime. A reconciliation is effected, and all things result happily; but the noble boy loses his life in the attempt, and dies with a false oath upon his lips—his hazy moral ideas leading him to do this for the sake of serving his dear friend's husband. The author's style of narrating is not unlike that of Wilkie Collins in directness and straightforwardness, but a little more flowing and descriptive. Mr. Farjeon's works are destined to be better known and appreciated in America, and we feel thankful to the publishers for their kind intervention in the matter.

THE SCHOOL AND THE ARMY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE. By General W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

General Hazen received from the War Department, in 1870, permission to go beyond sea. Soon after arriving abroad, he was formally authorized by Von Roon, Prussian Minister of War and Marine, to "follow the German armies to the seat of war, and to remain with them." Late in the September following, he had an interview with Count Bismarck, which is printed literally and with tolerable fulness. Bismarck was found to be an agreeable, elderly gentleman, "something over six feet in height, with a large frame, well filled out, but not gross; hair quite gray, and clear blue eyes;" whose "usual sternness of countenance," changes to kindness in conversation; and whose manner had an "open frankness," that "could not fail to win the listener." Bismarck tells his auditors, in a gossipy way, that, when King William heard that war had been declared by the French, he put his hands to his head, and said, with tears in his eyes, "Must I in my old age, again go to war?" In regard to the Hohenzollern candidature, the statesman explains that the King of Prussia only interfered in the matter so far as to give, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army, the young Prince permission to accept the proffered crown, and that as a King, exercising his Royal prerogative, he did nothing.

Considering the attentions shown the author,—who was already predisposed in favor of the Germans,—his marked leaning toward the winning side would not, under ordinary circumstances, seem remarkable. To show, however, that his opinions were not hastily formed, he states that he had prophesied this result as long ago as 1867, in which year he was in France, and observed carefully the tone and character of the French army and people, and their attitude toward Germany. It may, nevertheless, be stated, in general terms, that he finds in Germany, and in the German army, everything to commend, and, in France, few things that are not to be censured. He discovers that the French are servile even to their enemies, and that their bad morals are the cause of their degeneracy. The last proposition would probably be acknowledged universally, could it be proved beyond question that the average Frenchman of to-day is more vicious than his father of the times of the First Napoleon, or his great-great-grandfather of the era of Louis XIV. Among the many findings against the French are the following items: The education preliminary to a military course of study is too meagre; their military schools are, on the whole, inferior to West Point; the conscription system is weakness itself; the custom of promoting from the ranks is vicious; the staff is redundant. It is inferred that the author prefers the chassepot to the needle-gun, as lighter and generally more effective. Few defects are discovered in the military system of Prussia. Her military schools are not found to be better than West Point, and the political complexion of the Landwehr gave it an element of weakness.

The major part of General Hazen's statements will not be denied; in the first place, because, in the light of recent events, the world recognizes the correctness of many of them; and, in the second place, civilian readers hesitate to dissent from the opinions of a military officer who discusses matters connected with his *metier*, and whose opportunities of observation have been superior to their own. The writer's candor, and his conscientious regard for accuracy, are to be noted all through his volume, and cannot be too highly commended. If he finds everything in France inferior to nearly everything in Germany, it is not because he lacks constitutional honesty or immediate sincerity of purpose. His conclusions are all true, as he conceives the truth, and fairly meant; and it would perhaps be idle to ask whether, had General Hazen been with the French army during the war, and in Paris during the siege, he would not have found fewer German virtues, more French merits, and some sort of diaphanous veil with which to conceal, however slightly, French immorality. We take the work as we find it, candid, true, honest, honorable, and able, as viewed from ordinary human standpoints. It has its value both to the technical and to the average reader. Much recondite information is embodied in the brief histories of the armies of France and Prussia. The sketches of field-life during the investment of Paris will be found most entertaining. Occasional allusions to the author's experience during the war of the Rebellion give pith and point to the narration. The German leaders are accurately photographed, and always in a kind and highly appreciative manner. The following description of Moltke is graphic and suggestive:

"*Oct. 30.* This is Sunday; and, while going to church, I noticed near me, in a new uniform of a general officer, some one who at first impressed me as the youngest, boldest, and slenderest general officer I ever saw; and I tried to divine how promotion could have been so rapid in an army where everything is regular. I looked again, and the quick, elastic step, and slender, almost womanly waist, contrasted strangely with his rank, which I now noticed to be that of full General. On looking into his face, I was still more surprised to recognize General Von Moltke. We continued on the remaining hundred yards to the chapel door together.

"He is a man of few words, of a singularly youthful expression of countenance and eye; and, although one knows that he is 70 years of age, and heavy time lines mark his face, it is hard to shake off the idea that he is a boy. He has a light and nearly transparent complexion, a clear blue eye, flaxen hair, white eyebrows, and no beard. He speaks good English, and, on calling at his room, I found him very affable, and full of sagacity and accurate knowledge. In his room were a few chairs, a desk on which was displayed a map of France, and not another scrap of anything to be seen."

We close this review, which we would have been glad to make full and exhaustive, with a comparison of the army of the United States and that of Prussia:

"The origin and growth of Prussia are similar, in many particulars, to those of the United States. We colonized, while they crystallized. We created a nation by the voluntary accretion of individuals; they by attaching whole communities, with their land and fortunes, and not always with their consent. The work was done, in each case, within nearly the same limits of time, and with the same fostering care of the moral and material interests of the people. While both nations equally promoted general education, the United States neglected the science of arms, and Prussia made it a leading duty. The result is, that, as their general civilization is higher, so their military system is more efficient than that of other European States. How much all this is the work of rulers, and how much is due to the natural evolution of human character and sentiment, it is unnecessary to discuss."

Sentenced to—Marriage?

A case recently tried before the Clonmel (England) Assizes [illegible] was brought to a singular and novel termination by the presiding Judge. The parties in the case were a young man and a young woman, both of whom claimed possession of a rural property, one by virtue of an ancient lease, and the other under a will. They were in court for the purpose of giving their testimony, when a bright idea occurred to the magistrate, a Mr. Clark, who interrupted the case to say: "It just strikes me that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. (Laughter.) They can both get married and live happy on this farm. If they go on with law proceedings it will be all frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not gallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off."

The young lady, on being interrogated, blushed, and said she was quite willing to marry the plaintiff. The latter, on being asked if he would wed the young woman, gallantly responded, "Most undoubtedly." Mr. Clark remarked that the suggestion occurred to him by instinct on seeing the young couple. A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is completed. The counsel gave the young lady such an unmerciful "chaffing" on her consent, which many in court thought should have been first obtained from plaintiff, that she left the court in tears.

THE LATE AURORAL DISPLAY.

Is It Portentous?—The Hurricane Season in the Tropics.

From the New York Herald.

The magnificent auroral display of last Saturday night will furnish scientists a new opportunity for studying the probable cause and significance of the phenomenon. As we have already noticed, this aurora was brilliantly visible over a large portion of the country—from the lakes as far south as Washington—and was reported by some as the most extraordinary one ever remembered in their respective localities.

The most satisfactory explanation of these splendors in the northern skies seems to be that which connects them with the reflection of electric discharges from the microscopic ice crystals, which compose the delicate cirrus clouds in the upper atmosphere. These crystals of condensed vapor, so minute as to defy any but the most practiced observer, act as a screen for the reflection of lights and [illegible] from the lofty equatorial current produces the lightning discharge.

But whether this be the true origin of auroras or not, they are said by meteorologists to be excellent and almost unfailing premonitors of atmospheric disturbances, and often of the most disastrous gales and cyclones. It has been carefully observed at the Imperial Observatory at Paris that the perturbations of the magnetic needle are joined inseparably with widespread auroras and the consequent disturbances of the telegraphic wires. It is also clearly established, by scientific observation, that the display of the Aurora Borealis indicates a general movement of the atmosphere in the high latitudes, and especially such a movement over the Atlantic Ocean. The electric discharges in the high north seem to register and reveal the fact that a vast body of equatorial and vapor laden air has invaded the polar territory and begun to invite a counter movement, and repelling activity of the colder atmosphere, resulting, as all experience shows, in the immediate and usually successful attempt to expel the intruding mass. This is followed by the downrush of polar air over the middle latitudes, and even into the tropics themselves, as is beautifully shown by the late weather reports of the Signal Office. These reports attest the flow of a vast current of cold air from the northern part of the Continent, descending upon the entire country east of the Mississippi and overrunning the Southern and Gulf coasts. It is by no means improbable that this vast torrent of cool, semi-polar air, as it makes its eruption into the hot, watery air of the West Indies, may produce violent disturbance, either by mechanical conflict or by the sudden condensation of immense quantities of aqueous vapor. In the weather preceding the celebrated "Royal Charter" gale, which swept over England in 1859, the thermometer for a few days previous was very low for the season, and over a large part of the globe auroras and meteors had been peculiarly abundant and resplendent; and even for a week or ten days previous the English skies had been illumined by the blood red streamers of Aurora. It is so commonly observed by seamen that such premonitions of storms are reliable that they have long interpreted the coincidence as casual in its nature. This is the hurricane season for the West Indies, and we may now be on our guard against those tropical storms which, generated in the hot seas, move westwardly on our Southern and Gulf coasts every year, and strew them with death, desolation, and many noble wrecks. Already from Harrisburg we have intelligence of the visit of one of these atmospheric disturbances. A storm of wind and hail visited that city on Monday night last, sweeping over a space of country a mile in width, tearing up trees, unroofing buildings and carrying destruction in its path. And we may expect to hear of similar tornadoes along the Western line.

A Whole Town Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

From the Fincastle (Va.) Herald.

Strange as it may seem, a whole town in Botetourt is under bonds to keep the peace! The usually quiet citizens of Howrytown were stirred by internal emotions to do violence to each other, and on the 6th and 8th days of the present month pitched battles were fought—fire-arms, brick-bats, &c., being the weapons used. It was a war of the roses, in which the whole town was drawn, the forces on each being about even. The Magistrate, surrounded by all the majesty of the law, took up his position at Amsterdam, and despatched his right bower, the Constable, for the belligerent parties; but they, by virtue of more muscle and more numerous forces, closed the citadel and defied his authority. A deputy and posse were sworn in and sent to the scene, and by force of moral suasion the belligerents came to terms. After a statement of grievances on both sides, the parties composing the principal portion of the fighting population of the town, were put on their good behavior for one year, under the penalty of $100 each.

Fatal Accident at the Hawk's Nest—The Victims a Young Bridal Couple.

From the Charleston (W. Va.) Courier, Aug. 8.

We learn of a fatal accident that occurred at the Hawk's Nest, yesterday, and which resulted in the death of a young couple named Arron, who were on their bridal tour from the East. They had come to view the beauties of this lovely place, and, on going too near the edge of the cliff, they both lost their footing and were precipitated below, killing them instantly.

On coming to their assistance, their bodies and faces were mangled so fearfully as to be unrecognizable. The lady fell on her head, mashing it into atoms, breaking her breast into a jelly. The gentleman's brains were knocked out, and his body broken to pieces. Their friends have been telegraphed for, who are supposed to be in Buffalo, N. Y.

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First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made $2.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
318 Wabash-av., and 36 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago to Dubuque Without Change of Cars

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, August 4th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in connection with the Illinois Central R. R., will run trains from Chicago to Galena, Dubuque, Sioux City, and intermediate points without change of cars, and after that date this will be the only route by which cars will be run through.
Passengers should make a note of this and avoid the disagreeable necessity of changing cars at Freeport, especially those leaving by the night trains.
Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
SAMUEL POWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. B. & Q. R. R.
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40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a patent water. [illegible]

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.
By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same. JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
[illegible] HANLEY, Sec.

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MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Reserved chairs, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents. Matinee: reserved chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Box office open daily fr m 10 a. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE! TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.

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CHICAGO, Before, During and After the Fire

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TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Kilpatrick, P. B. Du Chaillu, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Col. John Hay, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lillian Edgarton, [illegible], Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton, Don Piatt, "Eli Perkins," "Pet Contributor," Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland, "Brick" Pomeroy, J. G. Saxe, Kate Stanton, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Rev. Celia Burleigh, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., B. F. Taylor, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, Prof. Winchell, Prof. M. C. Tyler, Prof. Youmans, Hon. J. Donnelly, Col. R. King, R. E. Hoyt, Geo. R. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and one hundred others. Full lists with terms, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city. N. B.—We have no representative in the West at present.

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On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock. 25 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp Carpet, to the trade. These goods will positively be closed, as we move into our new store next week.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 146 Michigan-av.

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On TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
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On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., second floor.
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REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF House and Office Furniture.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. Carpets, Crockery, Mattresses, &c. AT 11 O'CLOCK, 1 Bay Horse, 7 years old; Buggy, Trotting Sulky, Harness, &c.
Sale commences at 10 o'clock.
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CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, August 24, 10 a. m.
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Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carry by goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to MCPHERSON, CARTER & DANKS, 12 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage [illegible]

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hale, Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Roberts & Co. assume the payment of all the debts of the late firm and receive all accounts due the firm.
M. F. HALE,
ALONZO ROBERTS,
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Chicago, Aug. 1, 1872.

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Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts. Room [illegible].
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

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The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 80x30 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the SCHOOL OF DESIGN, and devote their time to drawing and painting.
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Pennsylvania Military Academy, At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Pruessing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

LESPINASSE,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

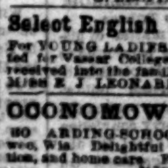
Select English and Classical School

For YOUNG LADIES. Number limited. Pupils fitted for Vassar College. Three young ladies will be received into the family of the Principal. Address MISS E. J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 40 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park BOULEVARD RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION

Hereby announce their complete organization under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the following management:

THOS. HOYNE, President,
J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer
J. M. WALKER,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
JOHN C. DORE,
JAMES E. TYLER,
Directors.

OBJECT of the Association is to secure residence lots for the members of the Association and others along South Park Boulevard and prominent avenues in the South Division.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000!!

The authorized capital of the Association is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each,

$500,000

of which has been subscribed for by the founders and incorporators of the Association.

$1,500,000

of the stock is subject to public subscription at par, on the following terms:
25 per cent in Cash.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Aug. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1874.
With interest at 8 per cent [illegible]

The Association will invest its capital in real estate fronting on the leading Boulevards and Avenues in the South Division, and having ALREADY secured the privilege of purchase of this class of property at the lowest estimated present value in a sufficient quantity to absorb all of the authorized capital of the Association, the profitableness of the enterprise must be commensurate with the development and growth of Chicago.
STOCKHOLDERS in the Association have equal rights and privileges in all respects, all sharing in the advantages and profits ratably, in proportion to the stock held by each.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for stock will be opened at the office of the Association on MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1872.

TEMPORARY OFFICE: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 374 WABASH-AV.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or 120 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:
The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.
The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.
The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 185 miles.
The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 60 miles.
The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.
Each class of work to be bid for separately.
The time for completion of the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and in letting the work will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.
Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain free transportation to date of general letting on the 50 miles west of Longview.
Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.
Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. R. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible], in Vol. [illegible] of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible], in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth D. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate W. Towle, Octavius E. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand and Samuel D. Towle, Octavius E. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a deed of trust [illegible] and [illegible] described in said deed of trust for the [illegible] and default of the [illegible] of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes, described in said deed of trust described for $[illegible] payable at [illegible] of March, 1871, with interest at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually from the [illegible] of March, 1870, and for nine failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes of said deed of trust which [illegible] of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the [illegible] of March, 1872, and the holder of all of said notes [illegible] said David Barber, Trustee, being still the proper [illegible] unpaid, and having on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the undersigned to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed, by virtue of the power, and duties therein conferred and [illegible], the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in [illegible] Township, 12, York Township, in Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 12, containing [illegible] acres, and of 100 acre lot No. 667, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together 220 [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on them have been opened, and parties desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.
July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER, Trustee.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The local money market was rather less active to-day, though far from being stagnant. Borrowers were quiet, the offerings of prime paper being quite small; while the supply of loanable funds continues large. The rates of interest are unchanged, at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

City deposits are reported to be on the increase. The volume of demand from the wheat-producing districts for money wherewith to move the crops to market continues good, but might be much larger without causing embarrassment to the banks in this city.

But little is said as yet about the opening of the autumn trade, though several large amounts have been quietly withdrawn for the purpose of making purchases. It is yet early, however, for a large primary movement, as cash prices still really mean "time," though not so much time as a few years ago.

The demand for Eastern exchange was only moderate to-day, and the market was steady at yesterday's rate—closing at par between banks. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117½	118
5-20s of '62	116½	116¾
5-20s of '64	116½	116¾
5-20s of '65	116¾	116½
5-20s of '65 January and July	115	115¼
5-20s of '67 January and July	115½	115¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	115	115¼
10-40s	112½	112¾
United States 5s (new issue)	112	112½
United States Currency 6s	112½ ex. int.	113½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	..	95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	..	109@110
Gold exchange	..	115½@115½
Gold and gold coupons	114½	115½
Money on governments and gold	..	7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	142
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	175	@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4 per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The San Francisco *Financial Postscript* says:

J. L. Strong, the leading cotton planter and advocate of cotton planting in California, writes from Memphis, Tenn., that the promise of this year's crop in the San Joaquin Valley is better than in Mississippi; and that on account of our dry summers the yield is larger and more regular here than there. He incloses the written opinions of several experts. S. O. Nelson, cotton broker of New Orleans, says the California cotton is equal to the best lowland cotton of Louisiana, and the value from two to three cents per pound above the average of the New Orleans cotton. W. T. Eustis, of Memphis, a cotton broker, classes the Merced cotton as "strict middling," and would have classed it higher if it had not been ginned too closely. It would sell for 24 cents, while the average Memphis cotton brings 22 cents. R. B. Clarke, of Memphis, thinks the Merced cotton should sell for 26 cents, and, accepting Mr. Strong's statements, that the cost of production in California is 6¼ cents per pound, and the average yield is 500 pounds per acre, he calculates a net profit of $97.50 per acre, whereas in the Gulf States the average yield is 250 pounds, the sale price 22 cents, and the cost to the producer 15 cents, leaving a net profit of $14 per acre. About a thousand acres have been put into cotton this year in the San Joaquin Valley, mostly in Merced County, and it promises well. The extension of the railroad to the southern end of the valley, and the increase of irrigation ditches, will furnish greatly increased facilities for cultivation, and make cotton better than wheat for counties remote from the market.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Money steady at 1½@3 per cent on call, closing at 1½@2. Time loans active, and commercial paper dull, the city banks buying no paper, preferring to lend balances on call. Gold steady; all sales at 115½@115¼. Loans at 2@5 per cent for carrying to flat. Clearings, $50,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $156,000. Governments quiet and steady, without speculative feature, 5-20s of '67 so scarce that money can be obtained on them until the middle of January for 3@3½ per cent. State bonds steady. In stocks there has been an active business in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Indiana Central, and Northwestern. Other shares dull. The market opened heavy, and prices fell ½ to 1 per cent throughout the list. Before the second board there was a slight upward reaction and a recovery of ½@1 per cent from the lowest figures. Subsequently the market was quiet and steady, but [illegible] closed weak.

Sterling 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118¼	Coups, '67	115¾
Coups, '62	116¾	Coups, '68	115¼
Coups, '64	116¾	10-40s	112¾
Coups, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	114
Coups, '65 (new)	115½	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93¼	Old Virginias	45½
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50½		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	79½
W. U. Tel	72	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	49½	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	87½	Terre Haute	24
Am. M. U. Ex.	71½	Terre Haute pref'd	45
U. S. Ex.	83	Chicago & Alton	117
Pacific Mail	73½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M.	45½
Erie	50	C., C. & C.	83
Erie preferred	77	C., B. & Q.	121
Harlem	115½	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	122	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	34½
Northwestern	73½	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	112½	Del., Lack & West'n	102
N. J. Central	107	B., H. & Erie	7½
St. Paul	54½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Aug. 9.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Indiana st, bet Noble and Ada sts, n f, 25x130 ft, dated Aug 8; consideration, $2,900.

Springer av, bet Ullman and Fox sts, s f, 72x128 feet, dated Aug 6; consideration, $2,500.

Walnut st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 17x110 ft, dated Aug 7; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 2, in Block 1 of Block 13, in Sheffield's Addition, dated [illegible]; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 7, in Block [illegible], Elston's Addition, dated June 29; consideration, $350.

Lot 30, in Block 64, Sec 19, 39, 14, with building, dated July 29; consideration, [illegible].

Same as the above, dated July 29; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 18 to 20, in Block 8, of Millard and Decker's s ½ s ½ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $2,800.

Walnut st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 30x110 ft, dated Aug 5; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 30, in Block 94, in Elston's Addition, dated July 29; consideration, $3,100.

Dashiell st, n e cor of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $600.

N ½ Lot 5 of Lots 78, 80, and 82, in Butterfield's Addition, dated July 31; consideration, $1,200.

North Wells st, bet Goethe and Sigel sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 9; consideration, $4,800.

W ½ Lot 21, in Block 13 of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 40, in same, dated June 24; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 43, in same, dated June 18; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 25, in same, dated April 24; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 42, in same, dated June 18; consideration, $650.

Sedgwick st, south of White st, west front, 25 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $2,025.

W ½ Twenty-second st, 104½ ft w of St. Louis st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $500.

Douglas Park av, n w cor of Harbine st, entire block, dated July 26; consideration, $32,000.

Boardman st, 120 ft w of Grand st, s f, 24x110½ ft, dated July 19; consideration, $600.

Clayton st, 101 5-10 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x125 6-10 ft, dated Aug 2; consideration, $700.

Southwestern av, bet Polk and Flourney sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

24 ft adjoining the above, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Twenty-second st, bet Stewart and Archer av, n f, 21½ ft to alley, dated Dec 26, 1871; consideration, $4,152.

State st, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 72 ft to alley, dated June 11; consideration, $6,400.

The premises No. 193 Calumet av, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $22,000.

Lot 20, in Block 18, School Section Addition, dated March 30; consideration, $2,435.

W ½ Lot 21, in Block 13, of s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14; dated July 26; consideration, $650.

W ½ Lot 20, in same, dated July 16; consideration, $650.

Townsend st, between Oak and White sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $1,000.

Ruckeret, 24 ft n of Julian st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 21; consideration, $750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 4, of Heinta's w ½ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $400.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 37, in Theological Seminary Subdivision to Hyde Park, dated May 29; consideration, $6,750.

Lot 7, of Assessors Block 37, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $3,220.

Lots 44 to 47 in Woodworth's Lots 12 and 13, in Larned et al Subdivision of n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 28; consideration, $4,225.

Lot 40 and e ½ Lot 41, in Hubbard's Block 4 of Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated May 13; consideration, $2,675.

Undivided ½ of e ½, n w ¼, of n e ¼, Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 1 and n ½ Lot 2, in Block 1 of Bassett and Busby's Lots 15, 16, and 25, of Newhall et al subdivision of n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $5,512.

Lot 3 and s ½ Lot 2, in same, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $5,625.

Lots 3 to 8, in Block 1, of Hicklingdale addition, dated July 31; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 11, of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, in Forrestville, dated Aug 5; consideration, $2,000.

Block 7 (except 2½ acres), in Busby's south half of southwest quarter Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $20,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 10, in Block 2, in Staves' northeast quarter, Sec 36, 40, 13, being 44 by 200 feet on Milwaukee avenue, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug 9.—Charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Schooners A. Vought, M. Martin and propeller Oneida, corn at 8½c; propeller Cuba, wheat at 8½c, or corn at 8c. To Kingston—schooner Dundee, wheat at 16c. To Collingwood—schooner Mechanic, wheat at 7c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Grain freights are dull at [illegible] for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. Shippers continue out of the market, and we hear of no engagements.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Rates advanced to $1.00 per ton on coal to Chicago; firm, and no vessels here. Charters reported: Schooner Rapid, railroad iron to Port Stanley at $1 per gross ton, free; schooner Ottawa, 1,150 brls salt to Toledo at 7c per brl f o b; propeller India, salt to Duluth on owner's account, p t.

TOLEDO, Aug 7.—Grain freights firm and nominally unchanged. No vessels here.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,263	3,647	3,674	3,653
Wheat, bu	40,412	41,650	60,381	81,944
Corn, bu	176,930	160,163	291,737	291,892
Oats, bu	14,890	84,104	3,803	106,334
Rye, bu	11,784	15,789	120	375
Barley, bu	2,160	20,375	2,830	31,012
Grass seed, lbs	23,087	95,670	21,997	107,731
Flax seed, lbs	61,350	201,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	52,000	10,800	3,515	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	43,700	12,850	282,198	183,380
Beef, brls	3	....	84	65
Pork, brls	360	....	40	484
Lard, lbs	21,800	14,080	41,270	49,220
Tallow, lbs	16,320	20,930	19,600	18,000
Butter, lbs	27,916	21,600	43,900	32,300
Live hogs, No	6,644	6,680	5,473	4,512
Cattle, No	2,168	1,936	1,536	688
Sheep, No	1,239	1,521	208	....
Hides, lbs	65,208	78,780	43,000	66,819
Highwines, brls	311	244	320	650
Wool, lbs	49,404	39,950	190,839	40,360
Potatoes, bu	2,916	369	5	....
Lumber, m	6,816	6,946	1,912	2,024
Shingles, m	2,000	3,590	1,663	1,991
Lath, m	645	520	623	184
Salt, brls	7,000	3,100	1,094	2,030

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,427 bu wheat; 1,895 bu corn; 10,245 bu oats; 209 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 110 cars wheat; 595 cars corn; 46 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total (767 cars), or 309,000 bu.

The resolution offered on 'Change yesterday, by Robert Warren, was adopted to-day by a unanimous vote. It calls upon the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to investigate the case, and to press for conviction if any party or parties be found guilty. So far the Board has done well, but this is far from being the whole of its duty in the present case. There is a line of action which is open to none but the Board itself, and must be taken if the Board does not wish to bear a share of blame in the transaction. The Board should also find out something more about the "usual custom" in the case, and if other parties be in the habit of selling grain which they are paid to take care of, and not to sell, then the Board ought not to wait for the coming comet, or another fire, to expose the truth. No honest warehouseman has anything to fear from a searching investigation. On the contrary, the man who has nothing to fear would gladly welcome the inquiry that would prove him to be straightforward in his dealings.

The damaged grain in the Iowa Elevator will be sold at auction on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Chicago produce markets were less active to-day, and the general average of prices was easier than the closing quotations of yesterday, though with few important changes. The receipts exhibited a slight increase, and the shipping movement was again slow, being again hindered by a scarcity of vessels. The weather was hot, but generally expected to be fine, though the gathering clouds indicated rain; the last named fact caused some holders of grain to be conservative about selling, but added very few to the number of buyers. The dry goods market presented no new feature deserving special mention. In some quarters a lightly increased demand is reported, but the general trade is slack and will probably so continue for the next fortnight or more. In the meantime, prices are being sustained with considerable firmness, save for unseasonable fabrics, which are being worked off at a concession. Groceries met with a fair demand at unchanged prices. Stocks are ample and the general market seems to be in a good healthy condition. There was nothing new to note in connection with the butter market. The scarcity of choice butter is still the prominent feature of the market, and prices are advancing. Low grades are in full supply, with only a light demand, and consequently are weak. Cheese remains firm, with a tendency to higher prices. Coal remains quiet, but exceedingly firm, at $9.50 for Lackawanna, and $9.00 for Erie and Briar Hill. An effort is being made to advance the price of Lackawanna to $10.00, and at the next "coal-dealers' meeting" the change will probably be effected. Fish and dried fruits were in light request at unchanged prices. Hay, hides, and leather were quoted firm at previous rates. In the oil market the only noticeable change was a reduction of 1c in linseed, the present rates being 90a95c. Among commission merchants a good deal is being said, just now, of the rapid decay of the potatoes shipped here in barrels, and among consignors there is much complaint. When not convenient to ship in bulk, the substitution of sacks is recommended, though this will not prove an effectual remedy where the potatoes are dug before thoroughly ripe. The market for lumber at the yards was moderately active, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. The stocks, generally speaking, are in good working condition. A sawed shingles on track were in fair supply and equal to all requirements of the trade,—sales being made at a range of $2.87 1-2a3.00 per 1,000. Hardwood lumber is improving in demand, and for walnut, ash, and the better qualities, quotations tend upward. In the markets for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, few new features were noticeable, the movement being a large one,—particularly in the former, owing to more encouraging advices from the East. The stocks are ample. Nails sold quite readily at $6.00 rates. A large inquiry existed for building materials, and, with the exception of a slight advance on building brick, the market ruled firm at former quotations. Potatoes were less active, and lower, while a fair movement was witnessed in the poultry market. Eggs sold to a fair extent at 14a15c per dozen. Wool is improving in demand, and held firmly at the recent advance. Cooperage was dull, and railroad freights were active at former rates.

Highwines were firm, but quiet, at the advance gained on Wednesday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90 1-2c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, owing to a scarcity of vessels, and strong at the decline touched yesterday. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu wheat; 350,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5 1-4c on corn to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were again quiet and steady, there being no change from yesterday that was worthy of note. Mess pork was little inquired for, but brought the full prices of yesterday though quoted easier last evening. The views of operators have been at least 12½c per brl higher on 'Change than on the call for several days past. Not a word was said about the corner to-day, and the fact of a corner might have been forgotten but for the fact that we received [illegible] brls, against a shipment of 40. This shows that the short interests are gradually filling up from other points. Lard was quiet and steady; meats firm, and in better demand at former quotations. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.25a14.35; do for shipment, $13.50a13.75; do seller September, $13.25a13.35; do seller October, $13.00 asked; do seller November, $12.50 asked; do seller December nominal at $12.20a12.30; do seller the year, at $12.00a12.25. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8.15a8.25; summer lard, $8.00a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for rough sides; 8c for short ribs, and 8 1-8a8 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3-4c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short ribs; 9 1-8a9 1-4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $27.00a28.00. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork at $14.25; 100 tcs summer lard at 8c; 16 boxes bellies at 7c; 40,000 lbs rough sides at 7 3-4c; 10,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 8 1-8c.

Flour was firm at previous prices, but rather quiet, the increased strength reported from New York having failed to bring out buyers for shipment. The demand was chiefly on local account. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.40; 50 brls at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 150 brls do at $6.75; 150 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.50; 60 brls do at $3.25; 135 brls do at $3.12 1-2. Total, 1,145 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.00 on track; and 100 brls kiln dried cornmeal at $2.40.

Wheat was dull and irregular, cash wheat being slow at about the outside prices of yesterday, while seller next month averaged fully 1c lower, though Liverpool was reported excited at an advance of 3a4d per 100 lbs, while New York was higher, and there were reports of serious rains in the West. But it would seem that our market has had its boost, and is now sagging slightly from the effects of the excitement, which is felt a little more tardily by British traders. The exciting cause of the recent advance was a succession of three days of heavy rains in Northern France, where they are now in the middle of the wheat harvest. There is great reason to fear that the wheat crop of France is seriously damaged; perhaps to a much greater extent than will be made up by a large crop in the United States, of as fine wheat as ever was known. Of course it is only the options to deliver next month, or after, that have been affected in the matter of price by those events; this month is popularly understood to be cornered, and the price is entirely governed by that fact. It seemed to-day as if the market was very long on September, and it was shrewdly suspected that the Syndicate were selling freely through brokers, so as to provide a place for at least a part of the wheat that will be delivered to them this month. There was no shipping demand for cash wheat; but if the foreign markets keep up till September there will be a good shipping margin on wheat bought for that month at present prices. At the same time the larger receipts to-day, and the knowledge of the fact that the farmers are ready to assume the twelve labors of Hercules in shipping wheat to this city before the close of the month, makes very many people hold back who would otherwise buy, even at the present advance. Seller September opened at $1.23, declined to $1.20 3-4, advanced to $1.22, declined to $1.18, and closed firmer, at $1.20 1-2, when the gathering clouds made a storm almost certain here, and reports came in that it was raining hard in Iowa. Seller the month sold at $1.47a1.49 1-2, closing at $1.48. Seller the year sold at $1.13 1-2a1.16. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.50; 400 bu do (new) at $1.49 1-2; 400 bu No. 2 spring, at $1.50; 5,800 bu do, at $1.49 1-2; 3,600 bu do, at $1.49; 800 bu No. 3 spring, at $1.25; 400 bu do, at $1.22; 400 bu rejected spring, at $1.05. Total, 12,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and 1-2a3-4c lower, being dull during the greater part of the session, with few buyers, even for the current receipts, which were again large. The shippers had little inducement to buy, though New York was quoted firmer, as freight room is limited to a small space; while the speculative element was busy in discussing the prospects in wheat and oats. The market was, hence, one of the most quiet of the season, except in rejected, which was wanted for shipment. Seller September opened at 43 1-4c, and declined to 42 5-8c, closing at 42 3-4c. Seller the month sold at 42 1-8a42 7-8c, closing at 42 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at 43 1-2c; 4,000 bu do at 43 1-4c; 2,400 bu do at 43c; 16,000 bu No. 2 at 42 3-4c; 13,200 bu do at 42 5-8c; 125,200 bu do at 42 1-2c; 26,400 bu do at 42 3-8c; 61,800 bu do at 42 1-4c; 2,400 bu do at 42 1-8c; 5,600 bu do at 43 1-2c afloat; 11,200 bu do at 43 1-4c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44 1-2c afloat; 28,400 bu rejected at 39c; 22,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 800 bu no grade at 32c. Total, 331,200 bu.

Oats were less active, but unsettled and lower. The fear of a corner has by no means subsided, but the recent sharp advance in prices has brought out a good many country orders to sell; and these were all the more urgent as many of the sellers were afraid that the June corner will be repeated, and that it is necessary to operate quickly to be sure of a profit on the transaction. These offerings bore down the market, and had the effect to make many intending buyers withdraw altogether. Seller this month opened 29 7-8c, and declined to 29c at the close. Buyer this month sold at 30c. Seller September sold at 26 1-2 and 26 3-4c, and seller the year at 25 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 at 30c; 4,000 bu at 29 3-4c; 5,000 bu at 29 1-2c; 13,600 bu at 29c; 600 bu rejected at 22 1-2c; 2,400 bu at 22c; 600 bu do at 21c; 600 bu by sample at 34 1-2c on track. Total, 32,800 bu.

Rye was dull and 1a1 1-2c lower; opening with a show of firmness, but closing dull at the inside prices paid. There was nothing doing for the future. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 57 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 57c; 800 bu do at 56c; 400 bu rejected at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 48c. Total, 5,000 bu.

Barley was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Seller September (new) sold at 57 1-4c, and closed at 57c bid, with 57 1-2c asked. Old No. 2 was quoted at 53a55c, and No. 3 at 43a44c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 57c; 800 bu do at 55c; 800 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 33c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 2,800 bu.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

We have had a very quiet week in business circles, particularly among importers, who find but little call for general merchandise, some of whom are disposed to complain of dull times and depressing markets. This state of things is, however, not uncommon at this time of the year. We are, as it were, between seasons—to use a common expression, "between hay and grass." Farmers are all busy in their harvest fields, have no time to visit the city or go trading. Their minds are steadily fixed upon securing their crops. They do not go near the merchant trader to do any business. They have got no money. Their credits are, for the time being, used up; consequently, the country merchant pays us poorly, and his cash remittances to the city are less than usual, and until the crops can be marketed, bills of exchange sold, money among the masses of traders and dealers will not be plentiful, and their lines of credit being full, business languishes. A change for the better will soon be apparent. Wheat is now coming forward freely, and is being exported in considerable quantities. Our export trade was never more promising than now. Our breadstuff surplus is large; freights high; the shipping interest, generally, very prosperous. Our mining interests are also exceedingly promising, and this year's production of the precious metals upon the Pacific Slope promises to exceed that of any previous year; and surely with this cheerful outlook, we have good reason to be hopeful for the future of this coast.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says:

The following all rail rates of freight from New York have been adopted by all the leading trunk lines and will go into effect to-day (Aug. 2). These rates are a reduction of about 25 per cent upon the former figures:

All Rail Rates of Freight from New York to—	First-Class	Second-Class	Third-Class	Fourth-Class	Special
Bloomington, Ill	84	78	60	50	39
Chicago, Ill	75	65	50	40	35
Cincinnati, O	70	64	55	41	35
Cairo, Ill	91	80	65	51	42
Columbus, O	65	58	48	35	30
Dayton, O	70	61	52	39	33
Evansville, Ind	88	77	63	48	40
Fort Wayne, Ind	68	61	52	39	33
Grand Rapids, Mich	75	68	54	40	35
Indianapolis, Ind	75	65	55	42	35
Keokuk, Iowa	102	96	84	62	50
Kalamazoo, Mich	71	65	53	42	35
Louisville, Ky	85	75	65	50	44
Logansport, Ind	71	62	52	43	35
Lafayette, Ind	75	66	56	43	35
Milwaukee, Wis	85	75	60	45	38
Memphis, Tenn	114	107	94	72	57
Nashville, Tenn	111	97	77	57	46
Newark, O	60	56	46	35	30
Pittsburgh, Pa	65	57	45	35	30
Peoria, Ill	84	74	62	49	38
Quincy, Ill	97	84	70	56	43
Richmond, Ind	70	61	52	39	33
St. Louis, Mo	97	85	70	51	42
Terre Haute, Ind	77	69	56	42	35
Zanesville, O	64	56	46	34	27

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were more active, and generally steady; except on wheat, which was higher for present, and lower for future delivery. Sales on the call were 250 brls pork, seller September at $13.25; 50,000 bu wheat seller the month at $1.48 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.48 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.49; 5,000 bu do at $1.49 1-4; 25,000 bu seller September at $1.19 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.19; 5,000 bu do at $1.18 7-8; 15,000 bu do at $1.18 3-4; 10,000 bu corn seller last half August at 42 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 42 1-2c; 25,000 bu do seller September at 42 3-4c; 35,000 bu oats at 29 1-4c; 10,000 bu do at 29 3-8c; 20,000 bu do at 29 1-2c; 5,000 bu do seller September at 26 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.12½	$14.50
Mess pork, seller September	13.25	....
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	8½	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.48½	1.49½
Wheat, seller August	1.48½	....
Wheat, seller September	1.18½	....
Wheat, seller the year	1.13½	1.13¾
Corn, cash or seller August	42½	42½
Corn, seller September	42½	42¾
Oats, cash	29	30
Oats, seller August	29½	29½
Oats, seller September	26½	26½
Oats, seller the year	25½	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

BUTTER—In this department of trade no new feature was noticeable. The demand for choice qualities keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and sales have recently been effected at 24@25c, in a retail way. Common and medium grades are moving on a moderate scale only, and prices remain unimproved. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades at 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Dealers report continued activity in the demand for grain bags, and prices are held with undiminished firmness. There was a light inquiry for burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks at about former rates. Stark, 40c; Grabampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do. double, 28c; woolsacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—With the exception of a slight advance on brick, prices remain firm and unchanged. The demand was active. We quote: Stucco, $3.75@3.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@55.00; building brick, 10.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55 and 10 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
10x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	15.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	18.00
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 26x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	26.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The demand continues small, and prices are almost nominal: $40.00@60.00 per ton for fair to prime; $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—There was a meagre inquiry at unchanged prices; $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium; and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—Without being quotably higher, there was greater firmness in prices, and present indications rather favor an early advance. Prices have been lower than in New York, and as soon as the stock of Eastern factory now on hand is exhausted, an advance may be looked for. There was a fair business done at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 11½@13c; Ohio factory, 9@11c; Western factory, 9@11c.

COAL—The price of anthracite coal is exceedingly firm, with a decided upward tendency. For three or four days past dealers have been discussing the propriety of advancing Lackawanna to $10.00, and at the "next regular meeting" this price will, no doubt, be established. Soft coals are also firm. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in meagre demand at about the annexed range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@18.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork hoop poles, $20.00@25.00 ₱ m; whisky barrel staves, $32.00@33.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, with sales at a range of 14@15c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—Little or no improvement was visible in the demand for fish, and the general market may again be quoted dull, with values unchanged. The following are the current rates: No. 1 white fish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A fair inquiry existed on interior account, but the local demand was inconsiderable. Prices underwent no important change, but the general market was easy. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; blackberries, 13½@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@29c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches are in supply much in excess of the demand, and the ordinary varieties sell very low. The receipts by the early morning train, and by boat from Michigan, are readily disposed of, but the late train gets in at a bad hour, and much is held over until the next morning, and is a damage to the fresh receipts. Sales: Apples—25 brls poor at $1.00@1.50; 40 good cooking at $2.00; 60 choice at $2.25@2.50; 45 boxes at 35c; 100 baskets choice at 40@50c. Peaches—300 boxes small at 25c; 900 at 30c; 150 fair at 35c; 1,100 good at 40c; 250 at 45c; 700 at 50c; 300 good Crawfords or old Mixon at 60@65c; 170 choice at 70@75c; 140 baskets small at 35@40c; 200 good at 50c; 200 choice at 60c; 50 at 65c; 150 at 70@75c. Pears—100 choice Bartletts, at $6@7.00. Plums—3 bu Damsons at $8.00; 16 bu blue, at $4.00. Grapes—40 baskets Concords, at 75c; 30 at $1.00; 40 cases, at 80 ₱ lb; 10 cases (36 lb), at $3.50; 2 cases Delaware, at 15c ₱ lb. Berries—Scarce and higher. Sales: Blackberries—45 cases, at $3.25 per case; 20 at $2.75; 10 at $2.50. Lemons ruled dull, at a range of $12.00@13.00 ₱ box.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported no changes in this market. There was a good inquiry for staple articles, and a fair movement in side goods, and the feeling evinced was one of firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 22½@24c; choice Rio, 22@23c; prime do, 22@22c; good do, 21@22c; common do, 20@21c; Singapore, 22@23c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 9@9c; Rangoon, 7@8½c; Carolina, 9@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 12½@13c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The offerings of prime pressed timothy were again short of the demand, and the advanced prices established yesterday were fully sustained. The outside demand was chiefly to supply Southern wants, though there was some inquiry from Eastern buyers. The local trade was small. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted steady, the supply and demand nearly equal. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 13½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was moderately large, and quotations were generally well sustained. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7 6
Bar iron	5 2-10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@	6 8-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	6 8-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @	5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	20	
Russian iron, No. 1	19	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	10½	@12 rates
German plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—Under this head no new feature was developed. The demand, though not particularly brisk, was quite as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and former rates were being realized. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	34@	37
Line, city, ₱ lb	40@	45
Kip ₱ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	24@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	30@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	28@	30
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1.35@	1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.50@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.25@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand to-day was active, and a much firmer feeling prevailed, owing to encouraging advices from the East. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 80 net.

NAVAL STORES—There was a fair inquiry, and the views of dealers were firm, as follows:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	19 @	21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16½@	18
Hemp sash-cord, ₱ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ₱ lb	21 @	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.50 @	7.37½
Tar, ₱ brl	5.00 @	6.50

NAILS—Met with a large inquiry at $6.00 rates, the supply is ample: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, 3d; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—The market for linseed oil was again weak to-day, and we drop our quotations 1c, or to 90c for raw and to 95c for boiled. Turpentine is scarce, and is temporarily firmer. Other oils were quoted quiet and steady. The following are the prices now current: Carbon, 22½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand is only fair, and the quoted prices were no more than sustained. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		4.00
English Ven Red		4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@	16.00
English red lead		12.50
American red lead		11.50
Paris white	4.00@	4.25
Whiting		2.50

POTATOES—The inquiry to-day was of a light character, and a lower range of prices prevailed. We revise our list as follows: New at 60@65c ₱ bu, or at $1.75@1.80 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—A fair demand existed for poultry, and quotations were steady and unchanged: Old live chickens selling at $4.50@4.75, and spring do at $2.50@3.00.

SALT—Continues in active request at $2.00 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse descriptions. Other varieties ruled quiet. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

The East Saginaw *Courier* of Wednesday says:

During the month of July, just closed, there was inspected, through the State Inspection Office, 73,570 barrels of salt, and for the season, up to July 31, 330,662 barrels, the inspection for the month being divided among the following qualities:

Fine, brls	71,407
Packers', brls	1,053
Second quality, brls	2,110
Total	74,570

The following is a comparative statement of salt inspected during the past four seasons, or since the State salt inspection system was inaugurated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
December to May	34,880	65,434	194,870	142,923
May	52,[illegible]	44,107	51,714	29,989
June	75,3[illegible]	87,561	107,232	83,189
July	101,773	94,110	94,160	74,570
Total	263,703	30[illegible]	377,876	330,662

It will be seen that the production of 1872 shows a falling off from last season, but the decrease would have been greater but for the large amount carried from last year, a large portion of which should have gone into the closing report of last year. The salt market opened very unfavorably in the spring, which had a tendency to prevent many works from starting, and it was not until very late in the season that many of the works were in operation. Up to within thirty days there were quite a number of blocks idle, but a recent advance in price has had a most excellent effect in this direction. Nearly all the works on the river are in operation, and many of them with increased capacity for manufacturing. The works are running with greater capacity to-day than ever before, and the August returns will show a larger amount of salt made than during any previous month for four years, or, in fact, the last ten years. The first crop, between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels, will come in this month's returns. The strikes doubtless had some effect on last month's production, but the condition of the market was doubtless the main thing which retarded manufacturing. The solar crop this year besides being a large one, will be a fine one, the finest ever turned out in the valley.

Included in the above report are the works at Port Austin. Before the close of the season, several points in Huron County, and elsewhere at Tawas, where they have struck brine, will be included in the reports. It was thought at the opening of the season that the crop of 1872 would fall below that of 1871 very materially. At this time it is calculated that it will be larger. Reports for the next four months, including August will average over 100,000 for the season, making the total production in excess of 750,000 barrels.

SEEDS—This market was again dull and prices favored buyers: Timothy, at $2.50@2.90 for good; $3.00@3.05 for prime; seller August, $3.00; clover, $5.65@5.75.

TEAS—Continue in steady, fair request, both to supply the local and interior trade, and the market remains steady at previous rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@65c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was in good demand, and prime goods are being held with decided firmness. The following are the ruling prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales are slow all around. Sales: Tomatoes—160 boxes good at 60c; 40 green at 40c. Watermelons—600 small at $10.00 ₱ 100; 400 fair size at $14.00; 1,200 large and selected at $17.00@18.00. Muskmelons—50 doz large at $1.00@1.20 ₱ doz. Onions—20 brls at $3.00.

WOOD—In this market no change was noticeable. A fair demand exists at the annexed prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was a fair one, to-day, and a firmer feeling was manifested. The supply is ample.

Tub, choice, extra	58	@70c
Tub, common	50	@56
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55	@59
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40	@45
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52	@56
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40	@45
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53	@56
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50	@53
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40	@48
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34	@37
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40	@45
Super, pulled	50	@55
Extra, pulled	52	@55

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a moderate inquiry at the annexed range:

Chicago to	4th Class, per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Dressed meats in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Fresh beef, pork, per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.60	$1.00	45	50	85
New York	.45	.90	40	45	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	40	45	80
Washington, D. C.	.50	1.10	..	..	..
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	
Wheeling	.30	.72	26	40	
Newark, O.	.20	.60	30	35	
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.30	.80	40	45	
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	..	..	
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	..	..	
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	..	..	
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	..	..	
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	..	..	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,745	6,799	433
Tuesday	3,178	6,728	1,139
Wednesday	2,098	6,965	1,057
Thursday	2,168	6,944	1,239
Friday	2,000	6,200	500
Total	12,169	33,636	4,368
Same time last week	12,602	43,917	2,564
Week before last	10,514	39,682	1,669

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,020	9,260	....
Tuesday	[illegible]	8,310	....
Wednesday	1,746	5,975	....
Thursday	1,536	5,473	208
Friday	....	....	....
Total	5,464	28,017	208

CATTLE—A fair degree of activity was witnessed in the cattle trade to-day, and for the better qualities the market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. The supply of good to choice shipping beeves was small and all offerings were promptly taken at former rates, or at $5.75@6.00 for averages from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $6.25@6.60 for heavier weights. Common and medium natives and Texans and Cherokees were in large supply for this period of the week, and though the demand was reasonably active the market lacked strength, prices favoring buyers to the extent of about a ½c. The average quoted was the poorest seen in our market for several days, the larger portion consisting of Texans, Cherokees, and half fattened natives, for which the prevailing prices were $2.50@5.25. A few choice were taken at $6.00@6.50, and a number of good lots were closed out at $5.75@5.85, but most of the day's sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.50. The outside quotation was obtained by R. Strahorn for 44 extra steers, averaging 1,370 lbs. The market closed easy.

In this morning's report, the "types" made us say, "There is no reason for supposing that the receipts (of choice cattle) for the next six months," etc., instead of six *weeks*, as we wrote.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60	@ 7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00	@ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.65	@ 5.90
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.00	@ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25	@ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25	@ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00	@ 2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25	@ 3.25
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.50	@ 5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
114	Texas cattle	972	$3.40
19	Texas cattle	900	3.31½
30	Texas cattle	833	3.25
23	Texas cattle	810	3.30
21	Texas cattle	795	3.00
19	cows	896	4.00
187	medium steers	1,204	5.10
34	thin steers	1,001	3.50
60	Texas cattle	1,016	3.90
21	choice steers	1,489	6.40
21	rough steers	1,212	5.00
31	good steers	1,179	5.75
17	fair steers	1,104	5.00
42	Texas cattle	1,051	4.50
16	fair steers	1,165	5.37½
24	good steers	1,164	5.12½
107	good steers	1,164	5.50
20	good steers	1,239	5.90
48	rough steers	1,115	4.75
18	rough steers	1,190	5.25
34	medium steers	1,100	5.00
16	medium steers	1,086	5.00
44	Texas cattle	859	3.12½
17	thin steers	1,103	3.00
19	stockers	899	4.00
18	cows	915	3.00
21	Texas cattle	700	2.51¼
26	Texas cattle	899	2.65
49	Texas cattle	898	2.37½
124	Texas cattle	597	2.85
97	Texas cattle	647	2.85
70	Texas cattle	824	3.25
60	Texas cattle	1,016	3.90
48	Cherokee stockers	836	3.00
16	stockers	922	4.40
32	stockers	979	4.40
72	good steers	1,147	5.87½
19	medium steers	1,209	5.00
18	rough thin steers	1,168	4.80
28	Texas cattle	865	3.12½
23	Texas cattle	927	3.40
83	choice steers	1,206	6.10
44	extra steers	1,370	6.50
61	Texas cattle	673	2.65
55	Texas cattle	709	3.25
88	Texas cattle	1,024	4.40
34	medium cattle	1,163	5.00
18	Texas cattle	914	3.05

HOGS—The quiet easy feeling that pervaded the market yesterday was prevalent to-day. The extreme heat, together with the not very encouraging advices from the East, materially lessened the demand, so that notwithstanding the light supply (there were only about 6,200 hogs on sale) prices were barely sustained. The demand was chiefly for light even lots for shipment to New York, and for choice heavy grades for the Boston market. Uneven mixed light droves and coarse heavy were much neglected and sold irregularly. Sales were reported at $4.30@4.85—principally at $4.50@4.75. The market closed quiet and weak at $4.30@4.80 for common to choice light, and at $4.30@4.70 for inferior to choice heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
166	218	$4.75	56	210	$4.70	59	284	$4.70
51	249	4.55	60	213	4.65	58	176	4.80
47	319	4.50	52	267	4.60	249	253	4.80
49	279	4.65	60	247	4.70	119	106	4.85
48	249	4.70	49	226	4.70	64	174	4.70
43	268	4.75	51	267	4.65	100	267	4.62½
31	293	4.50	48	263	4.60	60	193	4.75
51	287	4.60	98	233	4.70	50	211	4.85
208	219	4.70	69	211	4.70	63	271	4.65
29	240	4.75	55	221	4.75	41	265	4.80
110	190	4.60	27	201	4.70	46	286	4.50
111	275	4.70	125	202	4.65	100	270	4.70
106	293	4.30	55	221	4.75	56	171	4.75
25	283	4.70	58	241	4.65	125	209	4.65
58	210	4.70	46	284	4.65	45	209	4.70
45	290	4.70						

SHEEP—This market continues dull and weak. The demand was light (being almost wholly confined to supplying local wants), and under liberal receipts prices were in buyers favor. We quote inferior to common at $2.50@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to choice at $4.50@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,816	1,912
Shingles, m	2,000	1,663
Lath, pieces, m	645	623

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,946	2,024
Shingles, m	3,590	1,991
Lath, pieces, m	520	184

CARGOES—The demand for cargoes to-day was more active, and for common descriptions the views of dealers were a shade firmer, leaving unsold at the close five cargoes. A sawed shingles were in better inquiry at a range of $2.75@3.00. Lath sold at $2.50@2.75, and pickets ruled dull.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$	3.25
Ludington, ₱ m		3.00
Pentwater, ₱ m		2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m		2.62½
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50@	2.62½
Grand River, ₱ m		2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	3.25@	3.50
Railroad ties		[illegible]
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m		3.00
Ahnapee—wood ₱ cord	3.25@	3.50
Ahnapee—cedar posts	.04@	.05
Ahnapee—railroad ties		.20
Ahnapee—shingles		.25
Menominee		2.50
Oconto	4.00@	4.50

At the above prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	11.00@11.50
Good to choice strips and boards	14.00@15.00
Common strips and boards	11.00@12.00
Common mixed lumber	10.50@11.00
Joist and scantling	11.25@12.75
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales afloat were as follows:

Cargo Prop St. Joseph, from Green Bay, 250 m A shingles (to arrive), at $2.90. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo Prop St. Joseph, from Depere, 100 m A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Butlen & Co.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Muskegon, 80 m ft boards and strips, at $13.25; 13 m lath, at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Muskegon, 137 m ft mixed lumber (common), at $11.50 for inch, and $14.00 for joist, scantling and timber, 33 m lath at $2.75. Sold by G. Truesdell.

Cargo schr Arab, from Muskegon, 100 m ft joist and scantling, 8 by 12 20 24 and over, at $13.00. Balance at $12.37½; 25 m lath, (mostly bevelled), at $2.75, (mill tally). Sold by W. Magrade.

Cargo schr M Thompson, from Pentwater, 50 m ft short piece stuff, at $12.19; 120 m ft common boards and strips, at $14. Sold by W. Magrade.

Cargo brig Mechanic, from Oconto, 212 m ft strips and boards, at $19.25; 60 m lath, at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Enterprise, from White Lake, 92 m ft mixed lumber, at $12.50 for inch, and $13.00 for 2 inch; 25 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargoes schrs Mystic and Westchester, from Muskegon, 320 m ft strips and boards, at $10.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 125 m ft strips and boards, at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market trade ruled moderately active, and the feeling among dealers was one of firmness. Following is our price list:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@18.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were about equal to all requirements of the demand, and quotations ranged at $2.87½@3.00 per 1,000. We quote:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 9.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, 92 cds slabs.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 104 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 78 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, White Lake, 85 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Pentwater, 180 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willetts Pier, 60 cds wood.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, 85 m lumber.
Barge Cornet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 15 m lath, 10 m pickets.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 350 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 31 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 195 tons iron, 16 m oak lumber, 500 m shingles and sundries.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Cecilia, Menominee, 125 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr L. Strom, South Haven, 45 cds wood.
Schr Arcturus, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr J. Dresden, Centerville, 70 m lumber, 50 m lath, 10 cds wood.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 59 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber, 100 m lath, 200 m shingles, 40 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 673 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Chicago Belle, Racine, light.
Stmr Prop Monitor, South Haven, 13 cds bark.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,350 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Industry, Holland, 30 cds bark.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 679 steel railroad rails, 40 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 2,600 brls salt, 300 pkgs fish.
Prop Roanoke, Wyandotte, 300 tons railroad iron.
Bark Dundee, Muskoka, 92,900 ft pine joist.
Barge Mechanic, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 370 m lath.
Schr Milan, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 20 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 45 cds bark.
Schr Spy, Grape Point, 18 yds gravel.
Schr Jamie Dean, St. Joseph, 75 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Amsterdam, 109 cds wood.
Schr Gem, Grand Haven, 65 cds slabs.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 260 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 115 m lumber, 225 m lath.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 95 cds bark.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 10 bxs fish, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Milwaukee, 23 packages, and sundries.
Prop G. E. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 25 m staves, 12 cds wood.
Schr Wm. Young, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fish, Davis Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Aldrich, Menominee, 195 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Prop M. Reitz, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop Carrier, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.

CLEARED....Aug. 9.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 40 brls beef, 40 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 24,163 bu corn, 434 bu wheat, 249 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 634 bu barley, 15 bales broom corn, 25 pkgs butter, 85 pkgs seed, 24 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, 100 brls flour, 1 pkg fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Oswego, 15,314 bu wheat.
Schr Alice Richards, Collingwood, 18,958 bu wheat.
Schr Montpelier, Kingston, 20,735 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Kingston, 18,001 bu corn.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 74,000 bu oats.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnapee, sundries.
Schr John S. Richards, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 21,931 bu corn.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu oats, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 150 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 7.—DOWN—Prop Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop Akron, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop Ocean; schr Augustus, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr Meiebera, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; schr Netta Woodward, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Ligar, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Portland, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber.

UP—Schrs B Evelight, Emerald, Southampton, China, Greenwood, Madeira, Argo, Kate, Todman.

WIND—Southwest, light.

The schr Ligar, built by Abbey, at Port Robinson, passed down the canal this evening with 689 tons of coal for Toronto, the largest load ever taken.

Disasters.

FOUNDERED.—It has transpired that the schooner Black Duck, reported ashore in Mexico Bay, Lake Ontario, foundered in deep water, and is a total loss. She was coal laden, and bound from Oswego to Dexter. The crew were saved.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunderstorm at Green Bay on Tuesday night the schooner Mary Nau, lying at the elevator dock, had her fore topmast struck, the fluid running down and splintering the foremast so that it will have to be replaced.

SCHOONER THEODORE PERRY'S DAMAGES.—We are informed by the owner of this vessel that the damage she sustained a few days since, as reported, took place in the Welland Canal, and that she was run foul of by the barge Saginaw, and not by a steamer, as was then stated.

AGROUND.—The propeller Badger State, downward bound, while in the River St. Clair, became for the time being uncontrollable by some disarrangement of her rudder, and ran ashore below Baby's Point on Sunday evening. The propeller B. Craig coming along released her, and took her under convoy to Detroit where the difficulty was remedied.

New Vessels.

—The new vessel which has been building at Algonac for Mitchell, of Oswego, was launched on Saturday evening, and christened the John R. Noyes, in honor of the banker of that name at Oswego. The Noyes will be commanded by Captain Conners, late of the schooner Gilbert Morrison.

—Mr. Turner, the shipbuilder at Trenton, has just commenced the building of a fine steam barge for D. Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, which will be of the same dimensions as the Glasgow, built at the same yard for the same parties. The best of material is being selected, both as regards wood and iron, and the vessel will be in readiness for commission in the early fall. A strong force of men has been placed upon the work, and it will be hurried forward to completion.

—Mr. C. Sorenson, of West Depere, has just finished the model and drawings for a new vessel for S. Anderson, of Fort Howard, to be built ready for next spring's business. Vessel to be a three-master, 128 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 9 feet hold, to be wire-rigged and A No. 1 in every respect.

—R. Fitzgerald, of Port Huron, has contracted to build a three-masted schooner for Hutchinson & Foster, of Cleveland, to be commenced in September, and completed during the winter. She will be 180 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold. The cost of the hull will be about $55,000.

—Mr. O. Torrison will soon commence the construction of a large new schooner at Manitowoc.

—Messrs. Eaton & Place, residents of Detroit, have built a very neatly modelled and skilfully designed craft, which they intend for various purposes, (harbor-towing, pleasure riding, etc. Being the workmanship of their own hands, they are deserving of much credit for the ingenuity displayed. Her length is 68 feet over all, beam 14 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet in ancient place. McLaren & Monroe are the builders of the engine, which has been artistically got up with good finish. The name of the new craft is the Resolute.

Vessel Transfers.

The following is an official list of vessel transfers in the district of Chicago, during the month of July, 1872:

Canal boat Africa, from Wm. G. Mather to Jas. Matthews, three-fourths; consideration, $100.

Tug S. G. Chase, from Thomas Mackay, et al., to M. W. Axtell, all; consideration, $2,000.

Tug C. W. Evans, from Frederick W. Myers to Mary A. Ryan, all; consideration, $5,000.

Schr David Ferguson, from James Single to Samuel Moore, all; consideration, $8,000.

Schr Guide, from C. G. Becker & J. Hipple, to J. Anderson & E. Rasmusser, three fourths; consideration, $2,850.

Schr Gipsey, from James Stark & N. Hillishimer to James Lovett, one-half; consideration, $1,500.

Schr Ann Harris, from A. J. Snell to Clark Lipe, one-half; consideration, $500.

Canal boat Johnson, from S. G. Lush to C. Hillard & L. D. Bye, all; consideration, $600.

Schr Jim, from Sutherland & Little, to G. Brujie E. Durham, et al, all; consideration, $150.

Canal boat Marion, from James Matthews to Daniel Kempick, all; consideration, $1,000.

Schr Louise McDonald, from Theo. H. Howland to James Goodman, one-eighth; consideration, $500.

Scow McNair, from Galen & Morton Eastman to W. H. Williams, all; consideration, $2,350.

Bark Pensaukee, from F. B. Gardner to A. Mosher & J. S. Durham, all; consideration, $38,000.

Schr H. Rand, from Edward McKay to S. Goodman, et al., all; consideration, $1,500.

Scow schr Annie Tomine, from C. Nelson to H. Michelsen, one-fourth; consideration, $1,500.

Tug W. H. Wood, from John V. Farwell to Belden F. Culver, all; consideration, $3,000.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, south, light; weather, fair.

WAGES—Seamen are receiving $1.75@1.87½ per diem.

SCOW SPRAY.—This vessel, which sunk a few days since near Rush street bridge, has not yet been raised.

PURCHASE.—Messrs. Cooper & Jones, of Two Rivers, have purchased the schooner Magic, and will run her in the lumber trade between Two Rivers and Chicago.

COMMERCE OF DULUTH.—During July the arrivals at Duluth from American ports numbered 52, tonnage 38,655, crews, 1,105; from Canadian ports 14, tonnage 3,983, crews, 319.

IRON SHIPMENTS.—Shipments of iron ore from Escanaba, up to and including the 27th ult., were 38,085 tons.

FROM MARQUETTE.—The shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Marquette, for this season, up to and including July 31, were:

	Gross tons.
Iron ore	160,516
Pig iron	12,412
Total	172,928

Total shipments for a corresponding period last year were 181,499 tons.

A FIELD FOR WRECKERS.—Captain W. Robinson, who has just returned from superintending the wrecking operations of the Dean Richmond, reports passing near the schooner E. B. Allen, which was sunk near Thunder Bay last year by collision. She appears in good condition for raising, and is well worthy the attention of wreckers engaged in that business. There are also at various points similarly situated a number of steam and sail craft equally accessible as the one above named. The season for wrecking thus far has been unusually favorable for such enterprises, and no doubt if taken hold of would realize profitable returns.—*Detroit Free Press 8th.*

FIRST TRIPS—The new schooners Mary Higgie and Bertha Barnes, both cleared for Menominee, on Saturday last, on their maiden trips. The latter took 100,000 brick from Sheboygan.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE VOICE.

Hon. Mason W. Tappan, a Prominent Republican, Declares for Horace Greeley.

BRADFORD, N. H., July 31, 1872.

Charles H. Sanborn, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of yesterday, saying that you are a Greeley Republican, and asking my opinion in reference to the Presidential struggle that is upon us, has been received. I have no desire to conceal my opinions, and am very apt to speak what I think. I have no hesitation in saying that I intend, to the best of my ability, to support Horace Greeley for the Presidency. I cannot stop now to go at length into the details, but in due time I propose to give the reasons for the faith that is in me. I may say briefly, however, that in taking this course I follow the best convictions of my own judgment, bating no job or tittle of my Republican faith, with the same sincerity and earnestness that prompted me, early in life, to sever my political relations with the party to which I belonged and to become, in the language of the day, "a poor, miserable, despised Abolitionist." If it should take as long now as it did then to vindicate the rightfulness of the step I take, I shall not regret having taken it. I see my way clearer by the light of this new movement to the beneficent end of the great revolution through which this nation has passed, and is passing, than in any other way. I deem it just as important, now that the war is over, to unite the country by the strong cords of fraternal amity, as it was to crush out the rebellion which sought to destroy it. I do not regard it, therefore, as a great national calamity that the great Democratic party, at last rid of the virus of slavery, have, with a heartiness that I did not expect, wheeled their columns on to the Cincinnati Platform, which is at once Republican and Democratic in the best sense of those terms, and have accepted as its exponent, the life-long advocate of Republican ideas. Nor am I either ashamed or afraid to act with those at the South who have been opposed to us, where they now hold out the hand of friendship, and ask us to believe and trust them when they say they want peace and reconciliation, and accept, in good faith, all the results of the war. On the contrary, I rejoice that this is so, and I sincerely believe that Horace Greeley is the instrument in the hands of a kind Providence through whom the North and South are to be united as they never before have been united. I cannot distrust the earnest declarations of such representative men as Colonel Shorter, of Alabama, when he says that all the accumulations of his life were invested in slaves, and were swept away by emancipation, and yet, if by a breath he could bring slavery back again, he would not do it; and of Governor Vance of North Carolina (both of whom I know), when he declares that, although he once fought against the Stars and Stripes, he is now "wishing to die under and for the old flag." Nor are these isolated cases. There is a marked change of tone throughout nearly the entire Southern press. I believe it is time to heal up instead of, at every election, tearing open the wounds made by the war. I believe, also, that the rights of the colored people at the South would be safer under a policy such as would tend to mutual confidence and friendship between them and the whites, rather than under one that would, for an indefinite period, keep one race arrayed against the other.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from saying that the personal respect I entertain for Mr. Greeley, and the confidence I have in him, assure me that, should the movement of which he is the head triumph in November, every just expectation will be realized, and every promise of reform faithfully be carried out. I know Mr. Greeley well, and, notwithstanding the bad taste manifested by some of those for whom he has furnished ideas for the last quarter of a century in affecting to ridicule him as a candidate, I regard him, and long have so regarded him, not only as the most thoroughly honest man I ever knew, but as one of the very ablest men in the country. There are other questions that I might refer to which have weight with me, but this letter is already longer than I intended. And, asking you to excuse the haste in which it is written, I am very truly your friend and obedient servant,

MASON W. TAPPAN.

ONCE IS A DOSE.

The Strange Gentleman Who Rushed into Dominick Murray's Bed-Room.

From the Baltimore Bulletin.

An amusing story is told of Dominick Murray, the actor, who has just returned from an engagement in New Orleans. During a late excitement there in the Legislature, pending some very important measure, and over which the House was about equally divided, a certain Senator, upon whose vote great dependence had been placed by his party, sold out to the other side, and so defeated his friends. His sudden and unlooked-for apostacy caused great confusion and called down curses both loud and deep upon him. So incensed was his party that he found it advisable to beat a retreat and go to his lodgings. On the night of this occurrence Murray was aroused from his slumbers by the sound of voices in the street directly beneath his window. The words he was occasionally able to catch were not calculated to restore sweet slumber. Such expressions as "Two of you go up to his room"—"Do it and leave"—"We'll see he don't get past us"—were not, to say the least, reassuring in a lonely street on a dark night, and in a city not particularly identified with law and order. Presently there was a hurried sound of footsteps, which suddenly stopped before his own door, followed by an impatient knocking, interspersed with a vocal demand for admittance in unmistakable English.

"Open the door, quick!"

"Who are you?" asked the astonished Murray.

"Open the door, I say, or, by ——, I'll break it in." (A tremendous bang.)

Trembling with a vague sense of midnight assassination, Murray nervously drew the bolt, made a spring for the bed, seized the nearest missile within reach, and struck an attitude of defence which would have been thrilling but for its grotesqueness. He had scarcely got into position when the door was flung open, and a man in his night-shirt, armed with a huge navy revolver in each hand, rushed into the apartment, shut and bolted the door, blew out the light, and with a spring planted himself in the bed up to the armpits, leaving only the navy pistols exposed by either side of the coverlet.

"What in the devil's the matter?" asked Murray.

"Shut up! Put down that thing and come to bed!" responded the stranger.

"Well, but—" said Murray.

"Put it down, or I'll blow your roof off! Now, then, come to bed, and go to sleep."

"I prefer sitting up," objected the actor.

A sharp click of the pistol and a suppressed imprecation decided the bewildered Murray, who, crawling into the sheets, kept a respectable distance from his companion. The voices in the street had by this time subsided, but the tramp of many feet through the hall indicated the activity of the pursuit. Failing to find their prey in his room, the naturally concluded their man had anticipated them, and escaped. They left the house, and departed on a new scent. As the carriage drove away, the stranger leaped out of the bed, opened the door, and, without a word of explanation, left Murray to his reflections.

Two or three nights afterwards, the political excitement continuing, Murray was again awakened by a loud knocking at his door.

"Who's there?" demanded the comedian.

"Blank," was the reply.

"What do you want?" testily asked Murray.

"The same as before," replied the politician.

"Go to the devil and be hanged!" was the response. "I've had that before, and once is a dose," and jumping into bed, Murray left the disturber of his slumbers to get out of his difficulty the best way he could.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:35 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:25 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*6:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:00 p m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*7:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. * Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'dat'n	*12:00 m	*1:30 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:30 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.; in freight depot, P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	3:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*10:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:30 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

* Saturday excepted. † Daily. ‡ Sunday excepted. § Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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Saturday Morning, August 10, 1872.

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THE QUESTION OF "STABILITY."

A common assertion of the Grant Republicans is, that Greeley is vacillating, easily influenced, and unstable. We know of no reason why he could be charged with this weakness unless it be that neither his patriotism, his honesty, nor his capacity can be attacked, and, since he must be charged with something, the only recourse is to charge him with instability. The principal objection found against him before his nomination at Cincinnati was his obstinate adherence to one set of opinions. He was an obstinate Abolitionist, an obstinate Temperance man, and an obstinate Protectionist. By quoting something that Mr. Dana, Mr. Gay, or Mr. Young has written in the *Tribune*, side by side with what Mr. Greeley has written, and charging both to Mr. Greeley, a contradiction can be made out, and in no other way.

The fact is, as Mr. Greeley's whole life shows, persistent will, and that fidelity to his own convictions which opponents charge as an immovable obstinacy, are Horace Greeley's chief mental characteristic. He has taught that slavery was wrong, but he also taught that only peaceful and constitutional means should be resorted to in opposing it. His peace policy, therefore, only seemed inconsistent with his anti-slavery policy to those who believed that slavery could only be abolished by war. But on neither of these positions did he ever change. He always labored for emancipation and for peace. On entering the Republican party, he brought with him every idea for which he had labored in the Whig party, including, especially, Protection. He has never changed his views on that question. He could not be "influenced" to abate one jot or tittle of his hostility to Know-Nothingism, though it lost him a nomination for Governor of New York that would probably have been successful. Throughout the war he never abated from his position that emancipation should be one of its means and ends. After the war he never changed his position that universal amnesty and impartial suffrage should be the basis for the reconstruction of the Union, and on one occasion he voluntarily sacrificed the Senatorship from New York in order to reiterate these two principles, neither of which was then accepted by the Republican party. On temperance, specie-resumption, or any other question, he has never changed. To accuse such a man of instability is the height of absurdity.

Now, compare with this record that of the Republican party, as represented in its National and State Conventions and platforms. It has never had the same faith for three years at a time, and has usually acted directly in violation of its platform within less than three years after adopting it. For instance, in its platform for 1860, adopted at Chicago, the Republican party said (Sec. 4):

> That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, *no matter under what pretext*, as among the gravest of crimes.

In exactly one year after this resolution denouncing invasion and guaranteeing slavery was adopted, a Republican President was sending regiments of Northern State militia into the Southern States, and within two years Fremont, Butler, and Saxton had issued proclamations of emancipation, which met the general approval of the Republican party, and were soon after followed by one from President Lincoln. It may be said the invasion was justified by the Rebellion. Undoubtedly it was. But, this being so, the Republican party should not have declared in advance that it could not be justified, "no matter on what pretext."

Again in the spring of 1861, the Republican party in Congress, as if to prove their complete lack of prescience and sagacity as to the results of the war, introduced and passed through both Houses, by a two-thirds majority, the following proposed Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, *forbidding that any future amendment should ever be made abolishing slavery:*

> ARTICLE 13
> No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.
> Approved, March 2, 1861.

Fortunately, this amendment was never ratified by the States. The actual Thirteenth Amendment passed subsequently by the same Republican party was of exactly the opposite tenor,—abolishing slavery in all the States. Again; while the first battle of Bull Run was pending, a Republican Congress passed through both Houses a resolution declaring that it would prosecute this war without interfering with slavery or the State Governments; yet within a short time it overthrew both.

Again; when President Johnson started Reconstruction on the basis of the white vote,—a vote which would have elected Seymour over Grant, in 1868, by 200,000 votes,—the Republican party, in several State Conventions, under the lead of Morton, "approved" this policy, while only the independent Republican press, and such statesmen as Sumner, Stevens, Schurz, and Greeley opposed it. Even the Republican National platform of 1868 embodied the monstrous proposition, which Horace Greeley immediately condemned, and which the party itself, in passing the Fifteenth Amendment, reversed, viz.: that there should be negro suffrage at the South, and an exclusive white suffrage at the North, if the Northern States, separately, so desired. The following is the timorous and craven blunder, as contained in the second resolution of the platform on which Grant was elected:

> The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all *loyal* men *at the South* was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

In other words, the Republican party, for fear of losing its majorities in Indiana and Pennsylvania, promised those Northern voters who were prejudiced against negro suffrage that it would only enact negro suffrage for the South; whereas, within one year thereafter, by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, it enacted it for the North as well as the South.

Here are five sweeping contradictions between the officially-declared views of the Republican party and their immediately, subsequent action, and this, too, on the leading question with which the party had to do. This shows that the Republican party, *i. e.*, the class of political spouters and bummers who represent it in Conventions, have no very prophetic foresight in determining what the party will or ought to do. They are as likely as not to pledge the party never to do something which it will actually do within a year.

In fact, a party Convention has no more duration than a mushroom; it is born in one day and dies the next, leaving no estate and no executors. It comes together to do the thing that is demanded to be done by a certain quantum of public opinion, formed mainly by the press and by the independent class of statesmen, who make parties instead of being made by them. While it is together, it is too unwieldy to deliberate. Its resolutions are not known to twenty members until they are read to the whole assemblage and adopted by acclamation. Though it votes on candidates, it never deliberates. Its voting is a war of factions, a battle of noses. When it has adjourned, the irresponsible elements composing it disperse, and that is the last of it. The power behind the throne, that creates the convictions which find expression in a National Convention, is the press, and the few independent minds who do their own thinking. As the Conventions shine by a borrowed light, so their light is weaker and less reliable than that of the true leaders of opinion, of which these mushroom Conventions are but the echo. Horace Greeley never, like the Republican party, declared that the war would be prosecuted without abolishing slavery, or that the Southern States would be reconstructed without conferring the ballot on the black man, or that the ballot would be given to the Southern black man, but not to the Northern. On all these questions, he and his colaborers of the independent press have trodden under foot the Republican platforms, and have triumphed over them. The country has the benefit of these triumphs. The election of Horace Greeley will be only one more such triumph of substantial principles over Conventions of timorous and feeble thimble-riggers.

PARTY SLAVERY.

The substantial portion of the original Republican platform consisted of three planks. These were: 1. Opposition to the extension of African slavery. 2. Opposition to the slavery of party. 3. The necessity of defeating the then existing pro-slavery party. The party did, indeed, proclaim the highest principles of human liberty and natural rights, and herein has achieved important victories for the country and for mankind. But these were the practical doctrines set forth. Indeed, it may well be claimed that, upon the second of these propositions—opposition to party tyranny,—the Republican party was first organized; for it was by means of this tyranny that both the old Whig and Democratic parties had become demoralized, and the country given over to the control of an institution which had, in a great measure, silenced the pulpit, debauched the public press, corrupted the public service, conquered free speech, and banished genuine freedom from the land. It was a logical no less than a political necessity that the Republican party should, first of all, lay this monster of party tyranny in the dust. Accordingly, we find this sentence as the very foremost of the first National platform of the Republican party:

> This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed *to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions*, do resolve.

But, even without this express and explicit enunciation, the party could not have been organized upon any other basis. Demoralization in political ideas, corruption in administration, demanded reform. They demanded peaceful political revolution. And upon this idea of peaceful political revolution, upon the ruins of bloated and dangerous power, the Republican party was born, and rapidly grew into strength, and itself gained control of the affairs of the Nation. Not only so, but, at the very time it announced those principles on which it gained its first National victory, it proclaimed the doctrine of freedom within its own party ranks, clearly announcing that criticism must be allowed, that party drill was slavish, and that the right of revolution exists with parties as with peoples. In short, the Congregational dogma, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty," always was a cardinal doctrine of genuine Republicanism. "Finally," says the Chicago platform of 1860, "having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, *however differing on other questions*, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support."

And how, we ask, would the Union have been saved had the current notion of party drill been insisted upon? The Union would have been shivered to pieces in three weeks after Fort Sumter. To save the Union, a Republican President was rejoiced to have the services and the votes of Democrats, whether Generals or privates whether of the clergy or laity. He, nor the party, did not refuse to receive into the ranks of office even so fierce a Democrat as John A. Logan. A thousand instances of the same kind will at once suggest themselves to the minds of all intelligent persons. Thus we see that, as matter of theory, the foundation of the Republican party was hostility to party slavery, and that, as matter of history, it would have almost instantly gone down on the ruins of the Republic had it not put this doctrine into practice.

Now, how stands the fact to-day? The Liberal party at Cincinnati proclaimed every "distinctive principle" of the Republican party, and, in the interest of National pacification, honest and capable administration, invited the people, regardless of party ties, to support its ticket, composed of eminent men who had been Republicans from the beginning. This is just as the Republican party always had done. But the Philadelphia Convention saw nothing but party, heard nothing but party, said nothing but party. There never was a more humiliating spectacle of party slavishness in the most humiliating days of slavery. White emancipation, the cardinal doctrine of genuine Republicanism, had nothing to do at Philadelphia; it was everything at Cincinnati. Individual liberty, State equality,—doctrines ever of the Republican party,—are sneered at by the Grant party; they are among the doctrines of the Reformers. Peace and prosperity, through liberty and local self-government, Republican from the beginning, give way before the savage hate of the party whipsters and drill-masters.

And it will not do! The sham must give way to the true; the pretended to the genuine article. A very large proportion of the old Republican party already see that true Republicanism lies with the Reformers, and not with the office-holders. The number is increasing every day and every hour; and the chief cause of Grant's coming defeat will be found in the fact that, consciously or unconsciously, he betrayed the party of peace, and progress, and freedom, into the hands of political jobbers and loafers who do not understand its principles, and have disgraced its name.

DAWES ON FINANCE.

Mr. Dawes is just now cutting some queer antics in New York, as the champion of the financial policy of the Grant Administration; and the theories upon which he figures out the success of that policy only indicate the extent to which an unstable and time-serving politician must eat his own words. The plight in which Mr. Dawes finds himself is all the more ridiculous from the fact that figures are unconscionably exact and veracious, and the speeches of Mr. Dawes are printed in the *Globe*.

In this predicament, Mr. Dawes' only hope is to cover up facts and figures with mere verbiage, — cloudy jumblings of financial theories, which are apart from the purpose, and platitudes which no one understands, and to induce his hearers to believe, as Mephistopheles did the students, that "If this be so and that be so, then the other must be so, also." The question of financial success, however, is not worked out by such metaphysical nonsense. It is not solved in the clouds, but by a plain, matter-of-fact test, which every man of common sense applies to his own business at the end of each year. Financial success consists of nothing but producing more than is consumed; of economizing and so reducing expenditures that at the end of the year there is something over. This is the test which the individual always applies, and the only test; and the same holds good with regard to the Nation, which is only an aggregate of individuals. A theory of success on any other basis is simply humbug; and an administration of business, whether individual or national, which does not produce these results, shows that the business has been conducted in an extravagant, wasteful, and profligate manner.

Mr. Dawes' own testimony, however, is more to the point, and we propose, therefore, to cite Mr. Dawes on National finances, when the country was not in the midst of an excited political campaign, and that gentleman, therefore, had no inducement to speak anything but sober sense, and was not compelled by partisan necessities to conceal the truth in a cloud of financial theories. The speech was delivered only a year and a half ago in the House of Representatives, the pending question being the proposed transfer of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard to League Island, involving the whole subject of National expenditures. In opposing the bill, Mr. Dawes, both directly and indirectly, charged upon the Administration a financial policy and a budget of appropriations which were more extravagant and corrupt than anything in Andrew Johnson's Administration.

With regard to the general estimates, Mr. Dawes said:

> I really think that if the mathematicians who put these figures in the heads of these two Secretaries could be brought to light and set to work, the public debt would be paid before the expiration of this Administration. These are "mint, anise, and cummin," but the "weightier matter" is the contrast in the footings of this Secretary—$28,441,761.37 estimated for this year, against $16,956,666 appropriated last year.

Mr. Dawes next compares the present Administration with that of Mr. Johnson, in point of profligate expenditure:

> This book of estimates contains estimates for appropriations for public works of $34,835,173.33, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $5,493,665! Sir, the Administration of Andrew Johnson surrendered to the allegation that it had been profligate in expenditures. The people tried it upon that charge and found it guilty, and took from it the sceptre of power, and put it in our hands upon our professions of economy in the administration of the public service.

This, however, involves only a comparison of one item of expenditure. As Mr. Dawes warms up, he compares the total expenditures:

> Now, sir, what did Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his Administration, estimate that he would carry on this Government for? He estimated that he would carry it on for $303,000,000, and we cut down the appropriation $20,000,000 below his estimate. But his own estimate of the cost of carrying on the Government, which the people at the polls declared to be profligate and unreasonable, was $303,000,000.
>
> Now, sir, what does our own Administration estimate that it will carry on the Government for, for the next year? The sum estimated for is $331,097,174.62; an increase over the last estimate of the Administration of Andrew Johnson for 1869-70 of $28,097,174.62. But we cut down his estimates $20,000,000, so that the exact difference between this book of estimates for the present Administration and the appropriations made the last year of Andrew Johnson's Administration is $49,683,837.61.

Having fastened the charge of wastefulness and extravagance upon the Administration, Mr. Dawes draws some inferences touching the relations of this expenditure to the conservation of political power in the hands of the Administration:

> There is not one of these Departments that does not estimate to-day, in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure over the appropriations of last year, save only one, and that is the poor, unpopular Attorney General. I hope it is not because of this remarkable trait in his character that *it is contemplated at the other end of the Capitol to relieve him from further public service*, and to drive him into private life.
>
> I see no reason for these vast outlays at the present time in that direction, unless it be the reasons kindly stated to me, and hinted to members of this House, in a paragraph in a Philadelphia paper,—a paragraph intimating that the Republican party will make a mistake in treating Philadelphia so badly as to refuse the passage of this measure. *I understand what that means.*
>
> In order to cut down these estimates, members must forego any private interests, any imaginary political gain by the expenditure of public money in particular localities.

And now what is the *sequitur* of Mr. Dawes in regard to this shameful financial profligacy?

> I tell my friends of the Committee of Ways and Means that the industries of the land, which are flocking to their door groaning under the burden of taxation, complain that *the expenditures of this nation are unjustifiable and without proper regard to economy or to the necessities of the case.*

But Mr. Dawes' testimony as to the profligacy of the Administration is not yet complete. Fourteen days after this expose, he convicted Postmaster General Creswell of fraudulently attempting to take $473,000 from the Treasury and paying it to Chorpenning, the details of which we have already given.

This is Mr. Dawes' unbiased testimony as to the financial success of the Administration. Compared with his manly and unanswerable arraignment of that Administration a year and a half ago, his present shambling and shuffling are pitiable. The Springfield *Republican* intimates that Mr. Dawes' district will give a majority for Greeley. A few more speeches from Dawes on finance will make it a certainty.

It is matter of record that a large part of the world's insanity is caused by liquor, and that that liquor is usually a maddening compound of naphtha vitriol and other fiery drugs. The remedy for this is not to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Such a law cannot be enforced. We ought to have inspectors, who should test liquor in the saloons in which it was sold. Samples can be readily obtained, without exciting suspicion. If these, when analyzed, are found to be adulterated, the stock on hand should be seized and destroyed, and the owner fined. We should punish a man who sells bad liquor precisely as we punish one who sells bad meat. A rigorous supervision of this sort would probably reduce the evils resulting from the traffic one-half.

With the President's favoring example, official money-making seems to thrive. Scarcely has General Schenck completed the sale of his name, as Minister to England, to speculators in mining stocks, when George L. Woods, Grant's appointee as Governor of Utah, is detected in issuing a confidential circular to English capitalists, in which he assures them that he, "as Governor of Utah," is at the head of a Mining Bureau in that Territory; that proceedings and reports concerning mining property "shall be approved and certified under the seal of the Executive Office;" and that all records "shall be certified by the Secretary of the Territory, who has been appointed Secretary of the Bureau." Unfortunately, the Secretary declines to enter into this little scheme, and refuses to allow the Executive seal, of which he is the legal custodian, to be used in furthering private speculations. Here is a Governor convicted of trying to employ his official powers in making money in stock-gambling, and yet there is no more chance of Grant's removing him, than of Grant's removing his brother-in-law, Casey, or any other convicted rogue.

Hon. Titian J. Coffey has shown that he never received the infamous "Addition, Division, and Silence" screed. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Cameron-Grant) parades the fact that the letter was never delivered as proof that it was never written. William H. Kemble, member of the Grant National Executive Committee, has admitted, under oath, that he wrote the following note:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, March, 1867.
> MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands *addition, division, and silence.* Yours, W. H. KEMBLE.
> To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

This "particular friend" is the hero of the Evans fraud, in which Hartranft, Kemble, Cameron, and other leaders of Pennsylvania Grantism were implicated. Kemble had sworn that he penned this precious epistle long before the Philadelphia Convention. His infamy was known, and yet he was selected as a fit exponent of the Pennsylvania party of Hate.

Bully Nast's last caricature represents Senator Sumner strewing flowers over the grave of Bully Brooks. The occasion for this cartoon was probably furnished by Mr. Sumner's reply to Speaker Blaine, wherein the former asked why other people should seek to drag Preston Brooks out of the grave where he has slumbered a quarter of a generation, when he (Sumner) never spoke of him in unkindness, even while suffering from the assault made upon him.

The doctrine preached some eighteen centuries ago: "Do good unto them that despitefully use you and persecute you," seems to be under an eclipse in Harper's *Journal of Civilization*. They take the same view of it that John P. Robinson took in the Biglow Papers:

> For John P. Robinson, he
> Says they didn't know everythin' down in Judee.

Two weeks ago, a circular from the Grant Committee of Bradford County, Pa., asking Postmasters to forward them the names of all subscribers to the New York *Tribune*, was unearthed and published. The object of this petty espionage is now revealed. Copies of the New York *Times* have been sent to all these subscribers, and their *Tribunes* have been withheld. This fact is established by the testimony of the Postmaster at Milan, Bradford County, who received none of the many *Tribunes* taken there, but instead packages of the *Times* addressed to the *Tribune* subscribers, and by a public letter of Edward Herrick, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Unless Mr. Creswell is too much absorbed in getting up more Chorpenning cases, had he not better pay some attention to this tampering with the United States mail?

For two years, a small corps of feminine students of medicine, led by Miss Jex Blake, have besieged the University near Edinburgh, demanding admission to its medical school. Often repulsed, they have always returned to the charge. On July 26, the hard-fought battle was won. The University threw open its doors to all, without regard to sex. In many ways women are peculiarly fitted to practice the healing art, and the enormous incomes of female quacks proves how great a demand for doctresses there is. At just about the same time, Mrs. Louisa Atkins, made M. D. by five years' study at Zurich University, was made Medical Officer and Secretary of the Birmingham, Eng., Woman's Hospital. She had two masculine competitors for the post. This is the first instance of such an appointment in England.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, there will probably be a large crowd at the Fifth avenue entrance to the New York Central Park. The crowd will be hooting and hissing in the usual gentlemanly way of a mob of boys and men, and five young women, striving in vain to appear at their ease, will be riding into the Park, seated astride their horses, and clothed in Bloomer costume and blushes. For this display Mr. John W. Carrington will be responsible. He has published, in *Appleton's Journal*, an invective against the side-saddle, and "Five Young Ladies" have announced, in the New York *World*, their conversion by his arguments, and their determination to appear at the time and place, in the manner and costume, above stated. It is safe to say that one exhibition will secure their reconversion.

The wittiest of Irish wits lives at Longford. When Judge Keogh was at that city, this intensely-humorous person amused himself by telegraphing to a London club: "Serious disturbance here,—several lives lost,—a Judge killed,—the military driven back,—the town in flames." As these telegrams were at once forwarded from London to other cities, scores of people were racked by agonizing fear lest their friends or relatives should have been murdered. When it was found that the town had been perfectly quiet during Keogh's whole stay, the victims were not inclined to regard the affair as the excellent jest its perpetrator imagined it to be.

It is some days since the Chicago *Journal* announced that, if Horace Greeley had the "audacity" to deny that he offered to support Know-Nothingism provided he were liberally paid therefor, it would produce a respectable witness to prove that wild assertion. Let us have the respectable witness. Is he, unfortunately, out of town?—sick?—dead? If we cannot have him, let us have the proof, at any rate. Or, since witness and proof are alike non-existent, suppose that the *Journal* should confess that it gave editorial prominence to a full-blown falsehood, in order to eke out its starving arguments.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. W. MOULTON.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 16 Congress street, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. S. W. Moulton, Shelbyville, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Committee, and do it with great pleasure, to ask you how much time you can give us in canvassing during the pending campaign.

This bids fair to be a very active campaign; and as, in the past, your voice has been ever heard in the advocacy of Republican principles, we desire the people to again hear it.

Please give me some idea of what time you can give us, and in what localities it would best suit you to speak. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7, 1872.

Daniel Shepard, Esq., Secretary State Republican Central Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 6th ultimo was not received by me till Monday, the 5th inst., on my return home from a visit to the Eastern States.

It is always painful to separate, even politically, from the friends anyone has acted with for any considerable time, especially if the relations have been pleasant and the work harmonious.

If, however, the separation is upon an honest difference of opinion, certainly there ought to be no acrimony on either side.

But, in justice to myself and in fairness to the party with which I have co-operated for the past ten years, I am compelled to decline your Committee's invitation to enter into the canvass in behalf of the present Administration.

I cannot support General Grant for the high position to which he aspires.

In my judgment, there is no fact that so generally pervades the public mind as the sentiment that General Grant falls immeasurably short of satisfying the intelligent American idea of what an American President should be.

The apathy that everywhere prevails in General Grant's behalf is evidence of want of confidence in his statesmanship.

The present Administration is a close corporation, and none but the favored few have admission or power. It is class rule, and hardly a Government by the people at all.

The Government abuses, and the desire of the people everywhere to arrest these abuses, and to retain themselves the powers to which they are legitimately entitled, gave occasion for the Cincinnati Liberal Convention.

The declaration of principles of that Convention I approve.

Those principles are no departure from Republican doctrine, but an affirmance of Republican principles.

The Democratic party, through their ablest representative men at Baltimore, accepted the principles of the Cincinnati Convention with a unanimity unparalleled in political history. I believe the declaration of principles there adopted will be adhered to in good faith by the party now supporting Mr. Greeley.

To aver to the contrary would be an impeachment of the honesty of a majority of the people of these States.

The animosities of the past ought to end. Universal Amnesty should prevail, upon the full and complete submission of the people of the late Rebellious States to the authority of the Constitution and laws.

Seven years' probation and submission ought to be a sufficient test of good faith on the part of the people of the South.

I rejoice in the Liberal movement. It will purify the Government and give the power back into the hands of the people, where it properly belongs. It will elevate to the Presidency an honest and competent statesman, who will administer the Government on principles of equity, fraternity, and equal justice to all.

With high consideration for you personally, I am your friend and obedient servant,

S. W. MOULTON.

POLITICAL.

The letter of the Hon. Samuel W. Moulton declaring for Greeley, is first published in THE TRIBUNE this morning. Upon a rumor that such a letter would soon appear, the St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday said:

> Mr. Moulton, who has just returned from the East, reports that the Greeley contagion is committing fearful ravages in the Administration camp in that section.

—Benjamin G. Harris, formerly a Democratic Congressman from Maryland, and who was once declared, by vote of the House, an "unworthy member," is proclaimed a recruit for Grant.

—The Peoria (Ill.) *Democrat*, which did not raise the Greeley flag until after the Baltimore Convention, says of the Blanton Duncan movement:

> This is rather thin. There are many Democrats who do not prefer Greeley and Brown to all others for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people, but there are no good Democrats who do not prefer them to Grant and Wilson.

—Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, is the Grant candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, vice Glenni W. Scofield, who, since he was to be rotated out of his seat anyway, prefer to take it in the shape of defeat as a candidate-at-large.

—The same organs which deny that Henry Wilson was ever a Know-Nothing, and others which virtually say they "don't care if he was," are very anxious to have it understood that Banks was a Know-Nothing.

—Senator Cragin still supports the Administration, but takes a very discouraging view of the situation in New Hampshire, and, indeed, in all New England.

—The New York *Herald* has finally booked itself as a Greeley organ. At least, so says the Buffalo *Commercial*, a Grant organ.

—The notorious Coman, the President of Tweed's Board of Aldermen, has suddenly come out as an ardent Grant man. So has Van Nort, Tweed's Chief Clerk, in the office of Commissioners of Public Buildings.

—Charles F. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, son of the late General Wadsworth, has gone into the campaign for Greeley with a zeal that will be felt in Western New York.

—It was a "Quartz" law, but in no sense a Liquor law, which divided the people of Montana, at the late election, between Maginnis and Clagett, and upon which the issues were decided in favor of Maginnis, the Democratic candidate.

—General William Schouler has suddenly become very distasteful to the Boston *Journal*. Next!

—The Portland (Me.) *Press*, Administration organ, gives two columns of editorial abuse to the Hon. Frederick A. Pike, who is so "disloyal" as to run for Congress against Zach Chandler's son-in-law, Eugene Hale.

—We have not seen any attempt in an organ to raise a question of veracity between Mr. A. T. Stewart and the President about the subscription-paper for the Long Branch cottage.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Charles Remelin has announced his intention to vote for Grant. This is to be classed among the favorable indications.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Judge J. L. Miner, late of the Cincinnati Superior Court, seeing that his name was used in the Republican County Convention, writes that, "As at present advised, I shall not vote for the re-election of General Grant."

—Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of the notorious Kansas Senator, is sending an inclosure of $10 to the wife of every clergyman in Kansas. Old Pom, evidently thinks that buying votes at retail will not help him out this time. He is, therefore, purchasing them by the congregation.

—The Seymour (Ind.) *Democrat*, which was suppressed in 1864 for its disloyalty, is out for Grant, and Radical papers speak of it as "that able and sparkling journal."

—The Hon. John V. Eustace, Liberal nominee for Attorney General of Illinois, will speak at the wigwam in Sterling, this (Saturday) evening.

—Esaias Billingsfelt, of Lancaster, Pa., one of the most influential Republican supporters of the late Thad. Stevens, will not support the Cameron-Hartranft ticket, and declines to have his name used for Congressional nomination.

—John M. Coghlin has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the Third District of California.

—It was telegraphed overland, July 26, that "L. F. Lane, Democratic Elector in Oregon, withdraws from the ticket, *refusing to support Greeley.*" The slower, but more truthful, mail shows that Mr. Lane withdrew expressly that one of the three Electors might be a Liberal Republican, and he says:

> In this connection, it may not be improper for me to say that in the choice between Greeley and Grant, I apprehend Democrats and Oregon cannot hesitate. It is quite evident that the people, without distinction of party, demand a change; and a statesman and honest civilian, whatever his former political affiliations may have been, is surely preferable to General Grant.

—At the risk of scaring off any persons who have proposed to come over to Greeley, we must mention what is becoming rather a loud whisper i' the air—that Ben. Butler is almost ready to "flop."

—Nominations for Congress in Tennessee: Seventh District, General John D. C. Atkins, a member of Congress before the war; Ninth District, Langdon C. Haynes, a member of the Confederate Senate.

—The Grant men in Texas have bad luck with their Congressional candidates. Judge Lemuel D. Evans, at Large, and Dr. R. K. Smith, in the First District, are suspected of preferences for Greeley, and Judge James H. Bell, in the Fourth District, has withdrawn from the ticket. The Fourth District nomination was then offered to Ex-Governor A. J. Hamilton, and promptly declined.

—The Rev. G. H. Robertson, of Louisville, has not made a confession to his church, and will not divulge the name of his guilty paramour, although it is understood she is a married woman, living in Springfield, Ill. Robertson's trial by the Presbytery will begin on the 20th.

VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Liberalism in the Green Mountain State.

Some People of Note—Senator Edmunds.

What New York State Will Do—Grant's Jimmy O'Brien.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 4.

The State election in this old Whig stronghold will take place the first Tuesday in September, one week prior to the Maine election. As there is 32,000 majority to overcome, and as the State never elected a Democratic Governor, except by coalition with the Free-Soilers in 1853, there is no better hope than to reduce this majority by about 10,000, which many of the Liberal Republicans expect to do. It is presumed, however, that, by the time the Presidential election comes around, Vermont will join the Liberal column. Mr. Greeley's paper has the paramount influence and circulation in the State, and next comes the Springfield *Republican*, with its judicious and news-giving support of the Liberal cause. Three of the local Republican papers of the State advocate Greeley, and there is perfect accord between the Liberalized Democratic and the Genuine Republican party.

THE POLITICS OF VERMONT.

The Joint Convention at Burlington last week was a generous and enthusiastic spectacle. The leading orator with the discriminating classes was James Thayer, of New York, and the popular orator was General Kilpatrick.

A Republican was nominated for Governor, Abraham B. Gardiner, a lawyer of Bennington, once Lieutenant Governor of the State. In the conflict between the Trenor W. Parke interest of the Harlem Extension Railway and the Boston & Troy Road, Mr. Gardiner, while candidate of the Republicans for State Senator, supported the popular side, and was doomed to defeat by the monopolists, acting in the name of an independent Republican candidate. He was elected, nevertheless, and follows example this year by leading the Anti Ring ticket.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe, is the Superintendent of the large summer hotel at that place, under Mount Mansfield, and is an impulsive and popular gentleman. Henry Chase, Democrat, of Lyndon, is the candidate for State Treasurer.

The Electoral ticket is headed by the name of W. T. Horrebon, Democrat, a young man, and a native of England. He owns a very large factory at Cohoes, N. Y., just over the State line.

Dr. Powers, of Woodstock, ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly, is the father of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Vermont. He is a strong-willed, positive man, who "stands no nonsense" from headquarters in the domain of thinking and bolting.

Burlington is considered the Grant stronghold; it is the home of one of the President's most superserviceable servants in the Senate, and has one of the three daily newspapers in the State,—the *Free Press*, edited by Mr. Benedict, the Postmaster. (The other dailies are the Rutland *Herald* and the St. Albans *Messenger*.) Nevertheless, the Administration's men concede fifty leading Republican citizens to be Greeley men, and a daily Greeley journal is to be started here within a few days.

Mr. Daniel Roberts, a lawyer of great probity and clear intellect, leads the Liberal column in this direction. He says that the Grant party will be cut down to 15,000 majority in the State election, and Greeley will then carry the State in November.

The ruling Democrat here is Edward J. Phelps, a lawyer, and commonly said to be the most polished man in the State. He was a Whig, formerly, a Fillmore man in 1856, and a Bell man in 1860. Being now absent in Europe, the Grant people make free with his judgment, and say he will not support Greeley. This is probably all in my eye.

Governor Paul Dillingham, Matt. Carpenter's sponsor and discoverer, went over to Plattsburg last week, to speak for Grant, offended the Catholic voters by irreligious impertinences, and is laid on the shelf for the rest of the campaign.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

United States Senator Edmunds resides at Burlington, in a comfortable brick house, with a fine lawn, on the side of a declivity. The house at present is rented, as the Senator has also built a residence at Washington City. He purchased his Burlington house, under Court-sale, for $7,000, and it is probably salable now at $30,000.

Edmunds has a creditable origin, his father being very poor, so much so that the future Senator was reared in a kitchen rented from a neighboring farmer as an appendage to his house. Purchasing out a law firm with which he had studied, Edmunds acquired at once a good business, and, being a natural lawyer and a man of insinuation and good management in things political, he went to Congress in good time, was elected to fill an unexpired term, and again re-elected for a full term. He combines littleness and strength in an exceptionable degree; some points of his character can hardly be denoted with the point of a needle, and others make nearly a portrait. A lawyer merely, he is a kind of Yankee Eugene Casserly in other respects; a "halting obstructionist," as Mr. Sumner named him, full of scruples on points of no consequence, and often without scrupulousness where a man might well hesitate and meditate before proceeding. Here is an example, as related at Edmunds' home of Burlington:

A few years ago, he intimated that he should like to connect himself with the Congregational Church in the place, and the rumor made a stir in Orthodox circles; old ladies felt a desire to be voters on behalf of the good man, and young women had something to talk about besides the late Bishop Hopkins and the eccentricities of the poet Saxe.

Mr. Edmunds expressed a desire to see the articles of the creed, so that he could be fully satisfied of the legal justice of the plan of morality presented there. The creed being lent to him, he read it through, and took exception to several articles.

"If this article were changed a little, I think I could accept it," he said; or "If this other article were somewhat more perspicuous, and omitted the last clause, which appears to me unnecessary, I should have less hesitation in subscribing to it."

"File a plea in abatement, and then take the creed, Edmunds," said a brother lawyer.

But our serious-minded obstructionist hemmed and hawed till, finally, the minister was asked about the precise *status* of this Senatorial soul:

"Oh, pshaw! He is willing to be on the safe side, if we alter the plan of Salvation to suit him!"

A notion prevails in the village of Burlington that Edmunds had a dreadful wound, received, between the stammer and the vanity, from Charles Sumner, on the occasion of Edmunds drawing up a resolution relating to foreign affairs. Being indifferently educated, Edmunds phrased this resolution, it is said, in club-footed syntax, and Sumner suggested corrections. The tall obstructionist has devoted his most reliable energies since to breaking down Charles Sumner in New England.

THE KITTEN COTERIE.

Edmunds and Carpenter, two Vermonters, and the rural lawyer, Conkling, from the neighboring province of New York, and the three juvenile lights which set to work two years ago to pull down the massive features of Charles Sumner. The aggregate capacity of these three is hardly scum upon the strong brew of the historic man of Massachusetts. Perfectly juvenile, with such prominence as boys obtain in great company by much chattering, this illustrious trio ought to be punished by being locked up together in a closet for a small stated term. Edmunds would object to everything in it, and fall across himself if there was nobody else to obstruct. Conkling would punch both their heads, unless there was a looking-glass on the premises. And, if there was not found something cordial on one of the upper shelves, Carpenter would be reduced to telling stories not found in Joe Miller. These three seeking to deface a historic figure; merciful Powers! It would be Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego before King Nebuchadnezzar, if there was anything of them to burn.

MISCELLANIES.

The dry bones of the superfluous party are strewn about in this Commonwealth, waiting for some vital thing to touch them. Hundreds of Republicans refuse to vote for Grant on any terms. Judge Poland, who spent three days considering whether he should head the Liberal ticket, and then decided to continue on, a Regular, will probably be beaten for the Grant nomination to the next Congress by one Steele, who is anxious about it.

Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was reared in this State by Governor Dillingham, whose daughter he married. He retains here the reputation of an unblushing dandelion, never bound to droop unseen.

Judge Collamer is generally regarded as the ablest man produced in later times by the State,—stronger than, but not so grave as, Judge Foot. Among the leading Republicans, including members of Congress, Grant is named with qualification and doubt; only Edmunds, who joined the Morton-Cameron coalition, expecting to receive all the patronage of New England, makes any pretence of ardor for Grant, and he is now "stumping" the State of Maine. Edmunds is apparently tired of the confined area of Vermont, and wants a larger "take" than he can get at home. He has sold out for no fixed price to a very small boss.

POINTS ABOUT VERMONT.

This State has an exceptional history, and, with few points of historic consequence, preserves a sturdy agricultural individuality among the New England States. It was occupied by the French for a military post more than two hundred years ago, and ineffectually settled by the New York Dutch in 1690; but the State has been continuously inhabited only about 120 years. A very aged man, such as occasionally comes to notice in the census-tables, might have lived through the entire settlement of Vermont, from 1763 to 1872. A contest between New Hampshire and New York—the latter clearly having the best right, as the English Crown approved it, Congress encouraged it, and Vermont itself finally paid $30,000 quittance to New York, after disputing its sovereignty for about forty years—put the State out of accord with the Union during much of the Revolution, and, for a part of this time, the Vermont leaders lived in truce with the British, and might have been a Canadian province but for the diplomacy of Ethan and Ira Allen. Massachusetts, with her usual propensity to interfere, chipped into this quarrel, and, at one time, Vermont appropriated thirty-five towns of New Hampshire, and twelve districts of New York. At Hubbardton and Bennington, early in the war, the Green Mountain militia behaved with valor; but, during the main part of the Revolution, were sulky and factious. Some of them objected to entering the Union at the close of the war, to get rid of the obligation of the public debt; and the first State Constitution, adopted in 1777, was not submitted to the people at all. The State, nevertheless, has been generally Federalist and Whig, although the neighboring contests on Lake Champlain broke down the Boston and Hartford sentiment for a time. The Anti-Masons carried the State, and, as I have before remarked, the Free Soil and Democratic coalition carried it. It was the only New England State which had a battle of its own with the Rebellion,—the St. Alban's raid in the fall of 1864. It has no history of consequence concerned with the Indians, and the style and spirit of the State appear to have been derived from the notions of

ETHAN ALLEN

and his crowd. Allen came near being both a William Tell and a Rob Roy. He was often confederated with one John Barleycorn, and spoke out of the Testament for the spice of the thing. He died in middle life, at Winooski, near Burlington, and is buried in Greenmount Cemetery, in the environs of the latter town, upon a high and noble bluff, which commands a view of the Winooski River, the haunts of his later life, and the distant gray steeps of Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump. John Sevier, of North Carolina, attempted to imitate his way of segregating a State out of superior jurisdiction, at a later period. The Kansas war, much later, produced in John Brown a man of Allen's violence, but of better habits and a lower order of policy. Israel Putnam is the only prominent Revolutionary soldier of New England who bears resemblance to Ethan Allen. The latter's statue, rudely done, and probably no likeness, as no portraits were extant of the man, was modelled by Larkin Meade, and stands at Montpelier. Quincy Ward, the best of all our sculptors, is now modelling a colossal statue of Putnam for Hartford Common. Stark and Knox are in contemplation for New Hampshire and Maine.

VERMONTERS OBSERVED AT HOME.

The monument to Allen, erected by the State near the supposed site of his burial, is a Doric column of good height, but, unfortunately, polylithic. The inscriptions around the base do the fullest justice to all that is claimed of his fame. He undoubtedly gave that original character to the State which the inroad of New England orthodoxy has not entirely extinguished. There are Canadian, New York, and mountain traits about the people, a less niggard hospitality, and a deeper inquisitiveness than in maritime New England; less of the spirit of manufactures, and a political lop-sidedness which does not encourage the highest development of political ability. Vermont has not produced the peers of the great Senators of the neighboring States. The citizen spirit is prompt and willing, but the smallness of the towns discourages newspaper enterprise. New York, Springfield, and Boston give opinions to Vermont. From being the most radical of neighborhood-rights people in the beginning, the Vermonters have become the most perfectly domesticated Federalists; and sage, pussy-cat men like Justin Morrill, kittens at law and government like Edmunds, and puss-in-boots like Judge Poland, are the successors of Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

THE VERMONT GOVERNMENT.

It will sound strangely to Western and Southern ears to read in the Constitution of a State where the Democrats poll but 12,000 votes to 33,000 in the opposition, a clause like this:

"The people of this State, by their legal representatives, have the sole, inherent, and exclusive right of governing and regulating the police of the same."

Again; the Vermont Constitution could not decorously be read in President Grant's presence:

"Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men," etc.

Without neighborly consistency toward the people of more than a third of this Union, the people of Vermont claim for themselves: "That no person in this State can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law;" and "That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this State for trial, for any offence committed within the same."

There is an original crudeness and stubbornness in this Constitution which smacks of the mountaineers who laid the keel of it. One clause provides that, "Whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature."

Very unique, also, is the clause which provides that, every seven years, thirteen persons shall be selected, by ballot as a "Council of Censors," to see whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part during the previous septenary (*sic*); whether the Executive and Legislature have usurped any powers; whether any bad laws have been passed, taxes unjustly laid, or public moneys improperly disposed of. This "Council of Censors" shall have power to send for persons and papers, to pass public censures, order impeachments, recommend the repeal of laws, and summon, by a two-thirds vote, a Convention to amend the Constitution. All this power they shall have for the space of one year, and but one year in seven.

NOTES ON THE GREEN HILLS.

Vermont has probably fewer endowments than any other of the New England States, hardly excepting Rhode Island, with her fine ports, good maritime climate, large towns, commerce, and manufactories. The formerly celebrated horses of the State are reduced in quality; agriculture is fair; and there is a good trade in lumber, the products of the quarry, and some indifferent mining.

Burlington is probably the rising town,—a picturesque and hospitable place, with views, from the dominating ridge above it, of the whole chain of the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks, and of much of the beautiful sheet of Lake Champlain. It has about 16,000 people, two good hotels, and is the metropolis of Lake Champlain. It is the third lumber-market in the country, and, without possessing any especially driving men, grows evenly and pleasantly. Near by there is good milling power, on the Onion or Winooski River. The richest man in Vermont is said to be Trenor W. Parke, of North Bennington, an "operator," boss of the State Legislature, vendor of the Emma Mine, and a dashing, nervous little chap.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

The betting at Saratoga is 1,000 to 700 on Greeley. Richard Schell bets that Grant will not carry four States in November, 6 to 10. George Wilkes bets that he will not carry one State, 1 to 30. Morrissey bets that Greeley beats Grant "to Spuyten Tuyvil Bridge," that is, carries the State without the aid of the 60,000 Greeley majority in New York City.

The Liberal and Democratic ticket of New York will probably be Sanford E. Church for Governor, and Thomas G. Alvord for Lieutenant Governor. The Grant men offered Alvord the nomination for Governor, if he would head their ticket. The above combination will sweep New York by above 100,000 majority. Mr. Church is Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; he is about 55 years old, and the ablest public man in the State. Mr. Alvord has been twice Lieutenant Governor.

The Grant men are playing a low game in New York, to combine the Custom House and the Dead Rabbits, and make Jimmy O'Brien Mayor.

"How did the vast corruptions of the New York City and County Government begin?" said I to Mr Ely, "who was the first author of them, long ago."

This gentleman has been a most vigilant and efficient resistant to the frauds of ringsters, and still receives that modicum of preferment which the morally bold sooner or later get, even at the hands of those they expose. He has been in city politics twenty years; never was coupled with the suspicion of plunder; and fought Tweed side by side for many terms in the Board of Supervisors.

"There has always been more or less individual rapacity," said Mr. Ely; "but the Forty Thieves, so called, began it in organized form (a certain Board of Aldermen about twenty years ago). The Rebellion opened the door wide to robbery by the necessity it imposed upon the Board of Supervisors of providing substitutes for the drafted. Party-lines were then broken down, and the corrupt officials of both parties were in collusion to raise New York's levies of volunteers. Enormous sums were stolen; the bonds of the corporation were sold to make the outlay good; and the Tammany General Committee then learned its lessons of wholesale plunder, and acquired its insatiable appetite. The same secret coalition between Republicans and Democrats is threatened again in the overtures made by the Grant Republicans to elect Jimmy O'Brien Mayor."

GRANT'S NEW FRIEND.

This O'Brien, of whom something will be said below, is the Irishman who achieved a great notoriety by having excerpts made from the books of Tammany Hall, in order to compel Tammany to pay him an exorbitant claim; these excerpts he published in the New York *Times*, which had been angered about the withholding of some similar claim; and O'Brien became a hero upon this performance. He is accused of having personally led bands of marauders in the bloody riots of 1863, while he was a ward politician; and his last performance was to attempt to revolutionize Apollo Hall,—a headquarters of small city politicians to which he has attached himself, by opposing the confirmation of Mr. Greeley, last Tuesday night. Ignorant, cunning, ambitious, and impudent. O'Brien is Tweed, with egotism added to Tweed's rapacity. The new coalition seeking to rule New York is Tom Murphy, acting in the name of General Grant, and Jimmy O'Brien, as the champion Milesian demagogue. Mr. Greeley has refused to accede to the triumph of this creature, believing him no improvement upon the worst New York has heretofore known.

QUEER POINTS.

"The draft riots of 1863," continued Mr. Ely, "would have resulted in the sacking of New York, but for a curious discovery made in the fulness of time. We had many thousand men to make up on the city's quota. Bloody experience had taught us that the draft could not be enforced in the lower cloisters of our city, where every drafted man must be torn away by military force from fighting women and children. A large garrison-army would have been required to impress the number of which we, as a county, were short. In this crisis, a man in Boston offered, by letter, to put us in possession of a secret which would enable us to fill our quota without delay. We accepted the offer, and made this singular discovery:

"Some time before, being hard pushed as we were, the Boston authorities had been permitted by the Provost Marshal's office at Washington to have enrolled to their credit all the voluntary enlistments of sailors and marines made at the Charleston Navy-Yard. This concession was not made public, and the person who wrote to us was in the secret. He sold us the secret for a large sum of money, and advised us to claim as a part of our contribution the enlistments of the same nature made at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. We despatched to the rendezvous, and found 8000 names, and then demanded that the National Government give us the same chance which Boston had. It is my opinion that so many drafted men could never have been taken out of New York."

I put this question to Mr. Ely:

"Who is the ablest man, in the largest sense, that New York possesses? I mean in the sense of the most perfect social, intellectual, public-spirited, and moral amongst you?"

"The late Professor Morse," said Mr. Ely, "came nearer the high standard of which you inquire than any New York citizen of whom I ever had a learned knowledge. Of living men, William M. Evarts comes nearest the same high ideal. Of rising men, I should say Joseph Choate, a lawyer and a connection of the late Rufus Choate."

"Do none of your merchants approximate the fulness of talent lying in my inquiry?"

"No. New York is so surfeited with millionaires that wealth, without the highest integrity, or good education, or something efficient and admirable besides, is not quotable in the market of manhood."

JOHN POOL.

John Pool will quit the Senate, after a series of unpatriotic and despotic attempts to reduce the white people of North Carolina to political peonage. He bargained for Federal patronage and the hope of illimitable power, to sell the white race of his State to the late bondmen. He might have been a Senator and a statesman; he deliberately chose to be a renegade, and down to his home he will go. So perish, politically, the scalawags of the South! GATH.

Senator Sumner and Bishop Haven.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Of all the unfairness of the present political campaign, nothing is quite so unfair as Bishop Haven's recent article in the *Independent*, styled "Charles Sumner's Crisis." In it he assumes that Mr. Sumner's only reason for refusing to support President Grant is personal pique. This assumption is alike unworthy Mr. Sumner and Bishop Haven. Does Bishop Haven place so low an estimate on personal integrity that he sees no public reason for Mr. Sumner's refusal to aid in the re-election of a man whom he believes to be personally dishonest? How can he assume that so great and good a man as he acknowledges Mr. Sumner to be, could only refuse his support to one whom he believes to be a most dangerous enemy to the Republic, on the grounds of a temptation of Satan to be avenged for a petty personal grievance?

Does Satan generally tempt people to resist moral corruption to the bitter end? If General Grant is what Mr. Sumner represents him to be, his re-election will be a greater evil to this nation than a second war for the Lost Cause. If it be true that President Grant uses the best patronage of the Government for the emolument of himself and friends, to pack nominating conventions and thus deprive the people of the freedom of choice, and to reward those who have made him large presents; if he has disregarded the Constitution and laws by establishing military rule in civil affairs,—he is more dangerous to the permanence of our institutions than all the combined forces of Rebeldom if they were multiplied by ten.

The present danger of this Government is money-worship; and if the moral sense of the people is blinded so far that they can be made to indorse the sale of offices for the personal benefit of a President, the overthrow of our Republican institutions is but a question of time, and one that time will soon solve. If those who see the danger are to be debarred from taking a stand against it because they have felt the injustice in their own persons, all His Excellency will have to do will be to heap personal wrongs on *all* patriots, and his path is clear. If a man may not defend the Republic because he suffers with it, she will surely be left at the mercy of her foes. We never felt that a soldier who had been wounded in defence of his country was thereby disqualified for active service against her foes, or that his after-warfare was belittled into personal revenge. Then, why should Bishop Haven assume that Mr. Sumner cannot continue his opposition to President Grant on any other ground than that of personal spite?

He thus sums up the difference between Mr. Sumner and the President:

> One desires the annexation of an island; the other opposes it. Grant soon after removes a friend of Sumner's from an important seat. It seemed unjust, retaliatory, unstatesmanlike. His own removal from an important Chairmanship soon follows. It is attributed to the same source. These are the points of his offending. To these may be added one severe charge,—that of using improper means to affect the annexation of San Domingo. This is all the category. His appointing a few relatives to minor offices, his receiving of a few presents for his unmeasured services, would have never been mentioned had not the other grievances arisen.

In this the writer virtually acknowledges that Grant removed Mr. Motley from a position in which he did honor to his country, simply to gratify a personal pique against Sumner; that he procured the removal of Sumner from a post in which the country could ill spare his services, for the same reason; and that this pique was caused by Mr. Sumner's firm opposition to a scheme which has been condemned by the people; and yet Grant is in no way disqualified for the highest office in the gift of the people by these exhibitions of personal spite; but, if Mr. Sumner should uprise to support him for this office, he will thereby fall under the temptation which now so sorely besets him,—fall like Lucifer, never to rise again! Verily, it still makes a vast difference whose ox it was that was gored!

The mail has just reached us, bringing the news that Mr. Sumner has actually declared his preference for Mr. Greeley, and his determination to support him. So that, according to Bishop Haven's theory, he has yielded to the temptation, and bartered his immortality of honorable fame for office, and the gratification of personal revenge. A good man might, inconsiderately, make such a charge; but he is deficient in the power of comprehending true patriotism who could deliberately adhere to or believe it; and it will be a dark day for the future of the Republic, when its youth are taught that a life-time of unparalleled public service and devotion to principle is no defence against such a charge. If Charles Sumner cannot be trusted by the American people, even with the evidence of consistency and honesty plainly written on his act, but is to be accredited with the meanest and unworthiest motives, then, indeed, may our public servants despair of honest recognition, of honest work, and adopt the old motto, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!" JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ZOZONIA, Indiana Co., Pa.

National Camp-Meeting.

NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING, NEAR URBANA, O., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: All is bustle and confusion here today, making preparations for opening to-morrow. The demand for tents is beyond the supply. Some 325 cloth tents are already up, and 100 board houses are completed and in course of erection.

The camp is situated two and one-half miles east (of south) of Urbana, the county-seat of Champaign County, and containing eighty acres.

Three large and commodious tents, or hotels, capable of feeding 20,000 persons, are in full blast.

A grocery, meat-store, house-furnishing and barber-shop are on the grounds for the accommodation of rent-holders and visitors.

The Pan-Handle, Atlantic & Great Western, and Springfield & Sandusky Railroads carry passengers at half-fare.

The Local Committee have erected a large, two-story dwelling for the use of the National Committee.

The Tabernacle (a large tent, capable of holding 3,000 persons) is up and ready to be filled. The Ohio tent (with a seating capacity of 1,500) is going up this afternoon.

The weather is regular October days and nights.

A large gathering from all quarters is expected during the ten days of the meeting. J. A. R.

URBANA, O., Aug. 8.

The National Committee arrived last night from New York.

The pikes leading from the city to the grounds are blocked with camp-meeting seekers.

The Rev. John Inskip opens the meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. J. A. R.

TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Farmer's Wife, Near Yates City, Ill., Violated and Murdered, in Her Own House, at Noonday.

Intense Excitement—$1,000 Offered for the Apprehension of the Perpetrator of the Deed.

The Miscreant Discovered and Arrested—Lynch Law Threatened, but Happily Not Resorted to.

The Villain Lodged in Jail at Knoxville.

YATES CITY, KNOX CO., ILL., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The foul murder last Monday, and the burial to-day, of the young wife of Mr. John Mathews, farmer, residing one mile west of this place, was the occasion of a scene of excitement in this usually quiet village which will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

Last Monday morning, Mr. Mathews, with his brother and a hired boy, who all lived in the house, set out to work on his father's farm, two miles off to the northwest. They took a lunch with them for dinner, and would not be back till night. On returning at night, between 7 and 9, John observed that the door was closed, the window also, and the blinds down. He entered; saw some dishes laid out on the table as for a meal, the teapot on the stove, and the washing, which was generally done on Mondays, unfinished. Not seeing his wife about, the state of things struck him as strange, and he lifted the trap-door of the cellar, thinking she might be below. Looking down, he observed, sure enough, that she was below, but lying on the floor. Thinking she had fallen down in a fainting fit, he went to her relief, when he found that she was dead. Her throat was cut. There was an incised wound running from the inner corner of the left eye obliquely upward and to the left five inches, as if done with the edge of a brick. On the crown of the head there were two wounds, which proved to be fractures of the outer table of the skull,—one slight, the other quite marked. The wound on the throat appeared to be a stab with a knife, which nearly severed the windpipe, and cut entirely through the jugular vein and carotid artery, on the right side. There were marks of a struggle on the cellar floor. Prints of a man's boots were quite distinct on the soft earth of the floor. Judging from the progress made in the washing of the clothes for the family, the event must have happened in the forenoon, and the conclusion was, that some strange man had then called, and the wife, offering him some refreshments, had gone down to the cellar, probably for butter; that he had followed, made an attempt upon her person, and then, to silence all reports, killed her. Next morning, the dreadful news being noised abroad, and $1,000 reward offered for the apprehension of the criminal, parties set out from the village in all directions in search of the miscreant who was so lost to all feelings of humanity and gratitude as to strike down the woman who had offered him kindly hospitality. Among the others who set out in this search was one John M. Osborne, who distinguished himself for his apparent zeal in the search. ... the day (Tuesday) wore on, reports were circulated that this same Osborne was the culprit. By noon, the indications pointed so distinctly to him that a warrant for his apprehension was issued, and in the evening he was taken and placed in charge of an officer. The evidence accumulated against him ... Footprints to and from Mathews' house were traced to within a few yards of Osborne's door in the village (he is a married man). He was well acquainted at Mathews', for he had worked as a farm-hand for him several months, and was discharged only a week or two before the startling event. ...

... So the dissatisfaction increased, and the crowd, with the spirit of revenge, followed the prisoner and posse to the railway-station, many swearing that the villain should not leave the place alive. About noon the freight train came along, and it was proposed to place the prisoner in that, but the crowd got so demonstrative, calling for a rope, that it was thought best not to venture forth at that time. Shortly after, Sam Paton, the Sheriff, came along, and several constables circulated among the crowd to read the state of the public mind. Everything looked threatening, but nothing seemed lacking to bring the excitement to a head; that was one or two leaders. No one seemed to care to take the leading part, although there were hundreds present, including many women, who would gladly have seen Osborne dangling at the end of a rope. At 4 o'clock the train for Knoxville and Galesburg came along. The Sheriff and posse with the prisoner, made a sudden dash, entered the train, and left the crowd to disperse disappointed, but, on the whole, rather satisfied that a most disagreeable state of tension had been put an end to, and no further blood shed.

The young man, John H. Mathews, thus suddenly made a widower, served in the army all through the war, was wounded, and, on his return, went to the Soldiers' School at Fulton City, in this State. Here he fell in with Miss Musiel, his future wife. She was a native of the South, possibly of Italian extraction. They had been only seven months married when the dreadful crime related was perpetrated.

John M. Osborne, the prisoner, is also a married man, of 24 or thereby. He has a wife and three children, and had not borne a very good character previously.

The court at Knoxville sits in October, and in every other attempt, or proposed attempt at Lynch law, the fear that, through sinister dealings, the prisoner might escape, was the chief argument advanced in favor of summary punishment. The difficulty in obtaining convictions for capital crime is becoming more and more apparent to the people; hence the disposition to take the law in their own hands. J. R.

Wages and Living in California.

MESSINA, El Dorado Co., Cal., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

From the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of ... the following:

WAGES AND LIVING COMPARED.—It is a universal ... brought home by Californians from the East, that ordinary hotel living is as expensive in all the cities and towns there, where the fare is plainest and ... Meals served up in Sacramento ... Francisco restaurants, at fifty to seventy-five cents, cost in Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, twice as much, and ... Undoubtedly one cause of this is the rapid growth of cities and towns in the East, and the disproportionate growth of the producing country. ... We of California will some day have our large cities with our consequent scarcity of food and high prices, but it will be many years hence. At this time the producers are immeasurably ahead of the consumers, and no country in the world can afford so good living for all classes at nearly as cheap a rate.

In the matter of wages for common labor, in the city or country, prices here this year rule much above prices in the East or West. In the Western States $16 to $20 per month are considered high wages. Here farm hands are in great demand at $30 per month in gold, which is equal to $34 in currency. Skilled labor commands from 40 to 50 per cent more wages here than at New York. Even sailors are now offered at San Francisco $60 per month, gold, and river deck hands the same, and scarce at that. For the first time in many years we have this season more work than hands to do it in every branch of local industry. Heretofore there have been, it is true, times when labor on the farm was in good demand and hard to obtain. But the market soon gave out, and many were left idle. The prospect now is that the labor market will keep up for years. We have railroads to build in every direction, which will require thousands of hands, and as soon as the harvest is gathered in many of the men now employed on the farms can without delay take their places upon these railway lines. Others in large numbers will be in demand for the vintage and for extending the area of hundreds and thousands of vineyards, orchards, and farms. The cities and towns, too, under the inspiration of an abundant year and of new lines of public works, are preparing for a more rapid growth from this season forward. On the whole, we may now say with more truth than at any past era in the history of California, that this is above all others the poor man's country, where he obtains the highest wages, suffers least from summer's heat or winter's cold and can live better and cheaper, and clothe himself or keep house at less expense than in any other part of the United States.

If such information as this had no effect on those in the East that are looking for a better chance in the world I would not take the trouble to dispute it. I don't know but the people in the East are eating their last ox and last cheese; but I don't believe it, and no one would if he would read the market-reports of the East and of California. But the worst is the wages. I will tell you the plain, unvarnished truth, and I have a good chance to know. I have a son 23 years old. He never uses tobacco or any kind of spirits, and is a desirable hand in the harvest-field. He went to San Jose last May, as we were able to get along without him on our farm. He soon wrote me that wages were low, as the farmers were working Chinamen. Thirty dollars is all they have given a month in the Santa Clara Valley the past seven years, except two months, when they clip their grain and while the thresher is going. Then they will give $40 to two or three hands among twenty; the rest get $2 a day; and, at the end of the month, the men that have been getting $2 a day have not as much money as those that get $40 a month. The reason is, the machine breaks, and the day-hands have no work and no pay; but they have to eat. In the morning they are all called up at 4 o'clock, and hurried to the field by sunrise, in at 12, and out again at 1, and work as long as it is light enough to see a head of grain. It is often 10 o'clock before they get their supper and get to bed. This, I tell you, I know. I have lived in it and seen it all. California is a glorious place for those that came here with plenty of money; but if poor, all will conspire to keep you so. In the same paper they speak of the intense heat in the East, and say there has never been a case of clearly-defined sunstroke in California. They must have kept their ears closed. There have been several deaths from sun-stroke in San Jose this year, and my son wrote me that there were two weeks that they did not work,—it was so hot. In the summer of 1866 I saw a whole field of men come in out of the sun before 10 in the morning three days in succession. Why do they leave the field if there is no danger? The head man is all right; his men are at work by the day; he loses nothing, or he would work them on as long as they could stand. I will close by saying, Let no one be deceived by such articles as that above given. The moneyed men pay for such things, that they may have still more coming out here to get work. They intend to get labor below $1 a day as soon as they can. As soon as harvest is over, they say there is labor on the railroad. Yes, at just $1 a day, and board yourself. I have had men stop, nearly worn out, and out of money, and stay all night, that had been to get work on the railroad. They had been deceived, and were coming back. I have been in California ten years. This is the eighth season on a ranche; until this year I lived in San Jose. I have travelled in this State, and know all I wish to of this beautiful land. Alas! I have seen much. There are a few good, kind souls here in California; but they can't be expected to relieve all that are deceived and come here without money. One thing: let all know that they can't get two crops, as some say. They can raise potatoes in but very few places, unless they can irrigate; and a chance to do that is not often found. Here, where I am, people have to pay three cents a pound for potatoes always; now they are four cents.

FARMER'S WIFE.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. S. HAYES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of to-day, my name is included among those mentioned for the Liberal nomination for Congress in this district.

Permit me to say that, while I appreciate and value the compliment of the use of my name in this connection, I do not seek such a nomination, and would be compelled to decline it if tendered to me. The time has not yet arrived when representatives of my opinions are required, or would be useful, at Washington. I believe strongly in certain principles for the adoption of which the country will not be prepared for many years. I am opposed to a splendid and costly Government, a large National debt, heavy indirect taxes, and a multitude of office-holders. I believe one generation has no right to enslave succeeding generations by crushing them with debt, compelling them to toil and suffer to pay for the follies and wickedness of the dead. I am, therefore, in favor of a constitutional limitation upon the power of the General Government to contract indebtedness, and also in favor of paying the present debt as rapidly as possible.

I am opposed to all interference by Government to control or hinder legitimate productive industry. I am, therefore, in favor of Free Trade, as soon as it can be reached without injustice to interests that have grown up under a fallacious system.

I am opposed to the legislation by which the revenues are raised, unequally and at double cost, from the consumption and labor of the community, instead of its property. I am, therefore, in favor of direct taxation.

I am opposed to the prevalent currency theories, which prostrate the country about once in twenty years, because we have not discovered, or at least applied, the true laws of political economy.

None of these matters are fairly in issue at the present time. If they were, I might inquire whether other considerations would or would not forbid me to seek or accept a nomination for Congress. This year, I am not, and will not be, a candidate for Congress.

If I were to stop here, I would be only partially understood, and might, to a slight extent, injure a good cause. I would, therefore, say, further, that I approve of the policy of an Independent or Liberal ticket for the coming election. The door should be shut on the animosities of the past, and the question of the existence of restoration of public and private virtue must be settled, before political issues and relations can shape themselves anew.

While the present tendency of all parties is towards a more liberal and enlightened policy, it cannot be denied that the country is suffering from corruption and neglect in office, and that the party in power is not the party to remedy this evil, because now almost universal.

The so-called Liberal party is organized upon the idea of rendering the old respect for the Constitution and for all politics and personal rights, and of holding office-holders to a strict accountability. In other words, it promises Purification and Reform. I recognize among its leaders many unselfish and upright statesmen who, I am sure, will strive earnestly to keep this promise.

The candidates presented by it, although objectionable in some respects, are men of integrity and capacity, and can be relied on to reform existing abuses. They also represent the abandonment of old antagonisms, and the Union of the North and South in supporting the Constitution as it is.

Under these circumstances, I cannot hesitate to give them a cheerful support, to the extent of my limited influence and opportunities.

S. S. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Connor proposes to have a great daily paper at Houston, Texas.

—Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Schuyler Colfax, has been in steadily declining health since her return from Washington last June. Her extreme weakness renders it doubtful whether she can rally.

—Where did the Boston *Journal* get this: PERSONAL.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her daughters are in Paris.

—General Benjamin P. Runkle's trial by court-martial in Louisville has been postponed until Sept. 19, 1872.

—The late Dean of Lincoln's will bequeaths property valued at £60,000, and is written on a half sheet of note-paper.

—General John G. Walker, formerly of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is named as the new editor of the Galveston *Bulletin*.

—The King of Bavaria having jilted the daughter of the Empress of Russia, the young lady's mamma has written an angry letter to the eccentric monarch, upbraiding him.

—The Right Rev. Charles T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, designs visiting the ten Southern Dioceses during the coming year as a solicitor of endowments for the Episcopal University of Sewanee, Tenn. His duties in the Tennessee Diocese will be attended to during his absence by other Bishops.

—The London lawyer who was prosecuted for a libel upon Lady Twiss has commenced an action for libel against Mr. Benson, the Police Magistrate who heard the case, and who made some severe remarks upon the conduct of the lawyer in question.

—The Rev. Henderson Ritchie, the first white child born in Warren County, Ill., narrowly escaped a nomination to Congress, in his native district, this week, by 39 to 33 votes.

—Lord Hatherley, who becomes a retired Lord Chancellor on a life-pension of £5,000 a year, was better known as Sir William Page Wood, equally distinguished at the bar and on the bench, and was, in December, 1868, elevated to the Woolsack by Mr. Gladstone, after Sir Roundell Palmer had declined the position owing to his conscientious scruples in regard to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is probable that the vacant seat will be again offered to Sir Roundell Palmer, who is now at Geneva.

—Whymper, the distinguished Alpine climber, has just had two canoes built for use in Greenland explorations. One of them is driven by a screw-propeller at an average speed of five and a quarter, weighs only 80 pounds, including her machinery, and affords good sleeping accommodations, though only 14 feet long.

—That affair of honor between Colonel John S. Mosby and Dr. John B. Withers, two Virginia gentlemen, has all blown over. It began when Withers told Mosby that "He might drive Confederate Generals, but he couldn't drive a Confederate private, into supporting Grant." Some words followed, and, when it became known that both were going about the streets armed, Judge Keith, fearing an encounter would take place, placed them under bonds.

WEARY OF THE WORLD.

A Young Lady Attempts to Drown Herself—Is it the Old, Old Story?

From the New York Herald, Aug 7.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Thomas, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was on duty on West street, near the Jersey City ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt street. The officer's attention was attracted at that hour to the strange demeanor of a well dressed young lady, who crossed from Cortlandt street to the ferry houses as he passed by. She was dressed in a fashionably cut travelling suit of dark material, and carried a small satchel in her hand. She had all the appearance of a stranger to the city, and the officer at first thought that she was on her way to one of the railroad depots at the Jersey side. His attention was at first attracted to her by the fact that, after crossing West street up to the ferry-house, she recrossed to the sidewalk and looked up at the houses, and up and down the street in a wild, unsettled way. The officer was about to accost her and ask her if she wished to be directed, when she crossed the street for the third time and entered the ferry-house, where he lost sight of her. A few minutes after she disappeared the officer's attention was again attracted by a loud shout from the ferry-house.

The lady whose mysterious movements had first caught his eye had gone on board the ferry-boat and waited quietly at the entrance to the ladies' cabin until the boat had begun to move from the dock. It had hardly cleared from the pier edge when she jumped overboard.

When Officer Thomas reached the end of the pier she was struggling in the water, when the horror-stricken passengers crowded to the side of the boat and watched her struggles, though no one was brave enough to plunge in after her. The officer, without waiting to divest himself even of his coat, bravely jumped in and caught the girl by the hair as she was about sinking, apparently exhausted by her frantic efforts to keep afloat. By the aid of those on the boat and on the pier the two were brought on shore, the brave officer little worse for his bath. A messenger was sent to the Twenty-seventh Precinct station-house, in Church street, for a stretcher, and the poor lady was removed there in an insensible condition, an immense crowd following. She had fainted after being brought on shore, and remained in an unconscious condition until the usual restoratives were applied at the station-house. When she recovered her senses her first exclamation was, "Oh, my poor mother!"

She then relapsed into a series of fainting fits and it was thought at first that she would die of the effects of the shock before the ambulance which had been sent for to Centre Street Hospital could arrive. Notice was sent, however, that the case was an urgent one, and Dr. Amabile, the ambulance surgeon, hurried to the station house at the top of his speed. She became conscious soon after his arrival, and in reply to a question from Dr. Amabile as to whether she had any relatives in New York, she stated that her mother resided in this city and that she resided with her uncle, a Mr. Simpson, who was a builder on Ninth avenue. She immediately, however, appeared to regret having given this much information, and steadily refused to give her own name. When she arrived at the hospital she was again unconscious, and, it was feared, in a dying condition. A large crowd had collected outside the hospital when her inanimate form, with her clothes still dripping, was carried from the ambulance by Warden Brown and one of his assistants. Everybody supposed, from her bloodless face, that she was dead. It was some time before she came to consciousness, and when she did, she refused to give the matron, Mrs. Brown, her name, or tell anything about herself. On her person the matron found a valuable gold watch and an elegantly-wrought chain. Appended to the latter was a large gold shield, upon the front of which was found the following inscription, which established the poor lady's identity:

Awarded to Miss Eliza Simpson, for merit in English Composition, in 1871. Washington Business College.

At intervals of consciousness during the day yesterday, she made a partial statement to Mr. Brown, though she refused to give her name, and is yet ignorant that it has been discovered by the tell tale shield.

Her first exclamation in the hospital was: "Oh, my mother! Oh, my poor father, what will he say to this when he hears it?"

The matron asked her why she wished to take her own life away, and she answered: "Oh, I have shamed my poor father in his old age."

Mrs. Brown then asked her if her father or mother was living, and she said that her mother was living in New York, and that her mother had brought her on to this city from Washington two weeks ago. She added that she was teacher in one of the public schools in Washington. During the evening she raved about her family and some terrible trouble that was oppressing herself and the effect her disgrace would have on "her poor brother Charley."

When the *Herald* reporter visited the hospital, at a late hour last night, she was still in a critical condition from the shock, and appeared to be wandering in her mind. She tossed uneasily from side to side on the bed, and raved in a pitiable way about her family. The surgeon could give no opinion as to her case while her mind continues deranged, but it is probable that the effect of the shock will prove fatal.

In an interval of consciousness she informed the matron that she was the eldest of five sisters and was only 23 years of age herself. She had been a Sunday school teacher, but had fallen ... unknown to her friends. She could no longer hide her disgrace from her friends, she said, and she wished to end her life. She did not care to be a disgrace to any one, and had tried to end her life before, but had failed by accident, as she did this time. The matron, with a woman's instinct, asked her if she had not been disappointed in love, or "isn't there some gentleman for whom she cared in Washington who had treated her badly?"

Covering up her eyes, she replied: "Oh, no; he was true. It is I who have been false. I have been bad and no one knew it, and I could conceal it no longer."

The lady had large blue eyes and a mild, prepossessing face. She looks even younger than she really is.

The Husband of Six Weeks Attempts to Cut His Wife's Throat with a Butcher-Knife—Is Shot at Twice.

From the St Louis Democrat, Aug 8.

Yesterday a woman from this city of about thirty years of age went to the office of Justice O'Neill, in East St. Louis, and told the following story, asking Mr. O'Neill to issue a peace warrant against her husband. She says that she was a widow of Wm. Kurby about six weeks ago, and got acquainted with Franz Joseph Hahn, who represented himself to her as a man well off, having, in fact, plenty of money. She was married to this man by Justice Anton Mitchel of St. Louis, and then the lately twain but not one moved over to Illinois to her mother's, who resided on a farm a few miles east of East St. Louis. Things went on tolerably pleasant for a few weeks, though she did not see any of the money her husband had boasted of having. On inquiring particularly into the case last Sunday, her husband, Franz Joseph Hahn, became very angry, and getting hold of a large butcher-knife, caught her by the throat and attempted to cut her jugular. She, however, got out of his clutches and ran for "her pistol." Thinking that discretion was better than valor, Franz Joseph ran out of the house, and Caroline, his now infuriated spouse, fired two shots after the retreating would be murderer, without, however, hitting him. He was so frightened, however, that he has not since put in an appearance, but is hiding, it is supposed, in the corn field; but at least so his wife firmly believes. As Franz Joseph did not come back to be shot at, she had a warrant issued for the officers to hunt him up. The City Marshal of East St. Louis had not succeeded up to a late hour last night, in arresting him, not knowing what part of the corn field his hiding place was in. In telling her story to the Justice and recounting a few more questions to the reporter, she showed the determination of a veteran soldier, never flinching from her purpose of bringing the deceiver of her home for gain to a strict accountability for his double-dealing. She came fully prepared to secure her husband's arrest by bringing his photograph and also the marriage certificate with her. From the looks of the photograph her liege lord is considerably stouter and taller than Caroline, but his pals does not indicate the tithe the determination of purpose that she possesses, and if he ever lives with her again she will rule him with an iron rod.

The Life of the English Colliers.

A coal-pit, viewed from the earth's surface, has not a very imposing appearance. It is simply a round hole, about twice the size of an ordinary table, and straddling over it is a sort of gallows, a wire rope, as thick as one's wrist, hanging down over a wheel and lost in the depths below. By-and-by the action is reversed, a clinking is heard in the adjoining engine shed, and up comes the "tub" (a square box holding 2,900 weight) filled with coal. I viewed the coarse, strong tub with approbation, making sure that as soon as it was emptied we should all get into it; but in this I was disappointed. It was not in the tub, but standing on the grating on which the tub had stood, that we had to descend; on the naked grating, with nothing to "hold on" to but a cross chain over head. But the pit was only 600 feet deep, and the coal smoke that arose from the enormous mine furnace below was not unbearable by the time it had benumbed one's senses a bit. Six hundred feet down, and half a mile this way or that, under low arched roofs, from which depended frequent fleeces of fungus, snow white, and looking like lamb's wool, and making the black floor and the black walls lit by feeble tallow dips stuck there in dabs of clay, blacker than ever. We all carried tallow dips stuck in balls of clay, and in Indian file followed the "Buttey" and his foreman through the turnings and windings that led to the "chambers" from which coal was being hewn. Chambers are as wide as an ordinary street, and as high as the three-storied houses; and on every side, whenever the dingy light of the red-nosed dip was shifted, was revealed a human creature, naked to the waist and blacker than any sweep, and with a weapon in his hand that in the uncertain light looked like a tomahawk, grinning at you, making a dash with his weapon apparently in the direction of your visage, but which alights harmlessly on the face of the coal wall. Hewers, peckers, tubbers, fillers—these are all men, and hard as the work is they earn good wages. They don't dislike the labor, and they are jolly enough—all except the boys. It was these boys that so perpetually haunted my coal scuttle when I returned from Staffordshire. It is villainously cruel to serve the poor little chaps so. The matter stands this way. The hewer is the man whose business it is to "break in" at the foot of a coal wall. He lies on his side or on his stomach, and he breaks in with a pick right along for a length say of twenty feet, a gap that is two feet or less in height. He pecks his way into the rock until he has burrowed sixteen or eighteen feet. Naturally, in the process of pecking he makes a great deal of "slack" or small, and the boy in question is called the "slack boy." Regarded as a boy, as a human creature, he is slack indeed. He is more like a large-sized monkey. All-four is his perpetual posture, and he wears a leather girdle about his waist from which an iron chain depends, the other end of it being attached to an iron cart. The slack boy has an iron shovel as well, and the business of his wretched life is to crawl in at the hole the hewer makes, to fill his cart with chips and dust, and then crawl out again with the load, always on his hands and knees, and with his poor limbs hung about with a few rags of which nakedness might be ashamed.—*London Society.*

Fight Between a Mink and a Rat.

From the Jackson (Mich.) News.

An interesting exhibition of natural history was witnessed at Michigan Centre a few evenings since by a gentleman who related the circumstance to us. While lingering around the mill at that place, which is at present shut down, he saw a number of rats scudding over the floor of the dry water shoot, and almost immediately a large mink made his appearance and "went for" the rat with the longest tail—i. e. the one that got into the hole last—and lengthening out, weazel-like, until he seemed to be nearly two feet long, he pursued the "varmint," following with ease through every hole and crack he entered. Our informant stood and watched the maneuvers of both pursued and pursuer, until they were out of sight, when he thought he should see no more, but in a few minutes the mink appeared, dragging an enormous rodent by the nape of the neck, and made off toward the river. When the sandy beach was reached, and the rat saw that he was doomed, he made a desperate struggle and tore himself loose, when, as if conscious that he stood no chance with his enemy in a straight run across the open space between the river and the mill, he turned on his assailant and prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. The fight that ensued was one of exciting interest from its very novelty. The rat in his desperation seemed almost a match for his long-bodied, wily antagonist, and for a few minutes they both "scratched gravel" to a lively tune. Had the battle-ground been further from the water the termination might have been more doubtful, but the mink, drawing closer to the water's edge, and waiting a favorable opportunity rather than make a direct onslaught, a sudden change of position and a splash soon told that the conflict was ended, and the last seen of them the mink was dragging his dead game to some watery retreat beneath the willows.

—The Irish immigration to this country previous to 1867 had greatly exceeded the English, but during the two following years the figures were reversed. During 1871 it is estimated that 71,996 English came to the United States; Irish, 65,591; Scotch, 13,271; other foreigners, 43,521. The immigration of 1872 is largely in excess of 1871, and is from the middle classes, many farmers and mechanics coming with ample means. Large tracts of land have been purchased within the past year in Iowa, Kansas, and other Western States, by wealthy Europeans for the establishment of their sons. There is growing up in the West a class of landed gentry—what is known in Great Britain as gentlemen farmers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring extracts. Sold everywhere.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, harness, every Tuesday and Saturday. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. Good stabling for horses. 421 State st.

FOR SALE—FOR $125, FINE SORREL MARE, SIX years, sound, gentle and a good traveler. Apply at southeast corner of Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, and sound; will trot in 2:50 under the watch, and is as handsome as can be. Price, $650. Apply at Chicago Roofing Co., 192 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRENCH PONY, GENtle, fit for boys to ride; also 2 good horses. 747 West Madison st.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE, OR trade.—I will sell cheap for cash, or trade for city real estate ... J. H. HUYCK & KNOX.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, road or business wagon; ... examine our stock. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

J. M. DAVIS, IMPORTER OF FINE BRED Canadian horses ... draught horses for sale. Rear of 612 West Jackson st.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR 6 FINE SINGLE drivers to-day. Call at corner Sixteenth and Burnside sts.

30 OPEN TOP BUGGIES, DEMOCRAT, beach, and express wagons, phaetons, and single harness, at auction, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 35 and 37 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TERWILLIGER & CO. Safe No. 8. Inquire of TEALL & FISHER, No. 78 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID SHOW-CASES, also counters and shelving cheap for cash. Call to-day at No. 80 South Halsted st.

FOR SALE—FILE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; commencing with the first number issued after the fire. Complete to the present time. Address A 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ICE—1,500 TONS OF SPLENDID ice for sale cheap; can be shipped to Chicago at a low rate of freight. Address D 72, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 322, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 162 South Clark-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR LOTS NEAR Chicago the best patent right out to make money ... American House, Belvidere, Ill.

WANTED—$6,000 TO $25,000 WORTH OF CITY or suburban, improved or unimproved real estate, in exchange for a choice piece of manufacturing property ... M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 67 West Randolph st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR LONG TIME, 36 FEET ON Prairie-av, near Madison-st. AYRES & HOFF, 641 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—LOT 40x75, WITH POWER, 130 AND 132 Fulton st. Inquire of Alling & Eldott.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—SOUTH PARK Boulevard, southwest corner Oakwood Boulevard ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 25 FEET ON WARREN-AV, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts, south front; easy terms. G. W. HILL, 169 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, near Thirty-seventh st ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FREMONT-ST—2 LOTS, WEST front ... SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—TWELVE rooms with lot 25x120 feet to alley, on Jackson-st, near Centre-av; very cheap if taken this week. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st, two new beautiful six room cottages, on Western-av ... Some splendid bargains on South Side.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOURTEEN lots within a block east of Humboldt Park south of North-av, at $850 per lot if taken at once. SCHRADER BROS, 105 West Randolph-st, Room 23.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED SOUTH SIDE property, east of State st for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—I WANT TO BUY 2 lots in Rogers' Park, to build on. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate and Loan office, 160 LaSalle st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House ... WING & FARLIN, 65 East Madison st, corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston and see our fine new houses ... WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 361 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—STORY-AND-HALF frame house ... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPERTY near Lake Shore ... WM. P. JONES, Room 16, Bryan Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HOSE-CART; must be in good repair and at reasonable price. Address Room 4, 142 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—FIXTURES FOR DRUG store, or near small prescription stock and fixtures. Address C 88, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-RATE laundry. Apply at Restaurant, 225 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000, IN A well-established manufacturing business ... Address F 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS, 180 WEST Indiana-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, 185 Walnut-st. Apply to D. LEONARD, ... corner LaSalle and Madison sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF FORTY rooms, suitable for hotel or boarding house purposes, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—9 HOUSES ON ADAMS-ST, NO. 388. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS. Rent, $60 per month. No. 176 West Madison st. ...

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR A gentleman without board; brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st, one door from Washington.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to three or four gentlemen; also single rooms, at 235 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, with gas and attendance; in brick building, 160 West Madison-st, up stairs.

TO RENT—CHEAP FURNISHED ROOMS AT 286 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HALL 50x36, LIGHTED WITH gas, and suitable for any purpose, corner Taylor and Canal-sts. Apply at 671 South Canal st. F. BEDLAN.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 118 Twenty second st, near Michigan av; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises from 8 till 11 o'clock, a. m. E. B. WAGGON.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 31 and 33 South Canal st. Apply on the premises. HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements in new marble fronts on State-st, near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 287 WEST MADIson-st. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, on or near West Van Buren st, east of Loomis, in a good locality ... Address A. E. M., 142 and 144 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS, A furnished cottage, or unfurnished, in a good locality west of Union Park. GEO. W. HILL, 169 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST—VACANCIES FOR gentlemen, with first class board, at $6 and $6.50 per week; day board, $4.50.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST, CORNER OF May—Furnished back parlor, with first-class board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

661 WEST MONROE-ST—A GOOD ROOM, with first-class board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; references required.

South Side.

31 INDIANA-AV—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, for gentlemen.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, with board, for two or three gentlemen on moderate terms.

548 WABASH-AV—A NICE LARGE FURnished or unfurnished room; also a smaller room to rent, with board.

550 WABASH-AV—ONE LARGE FRONT and one single room, with board; also table boarding.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR TWO (MOTHER and son) east of State between Twenty-second and Twelfth-sts, in pleasant locality and private family. M 20, Tribune Branch office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW YORK, HAVING had the best masters, will give lessons on the pianoforte, either at the pupil's residence or at her own. Apply at MRS. ... Boarding and Day School, 243 Calumet-av.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill. A charmingly located and splendidly equipped boarding school for boys. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. ... Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

FINANCIAL.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, old gold and silver, guns, pistols, musical and other instruments, clothing and all goods of value, or will loan money on the above goods. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 293 East Madison st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, in large sums at 9 per cent, houses on leased ground and second mortgages. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with school furniture business, as salesman and correspondent. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT prescription drug clerk, who speaks English and German, and has experience; one who learned the business in Germany preferred. Inquire at 480 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL FRUIT AND DO general work at 24 West Lake st. HENDERSON & ORVIS.

Trades.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, AT HOOLEY'S Opera House, 7th Randolph-st, opposite old Court House.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD HANDS TO WORK on iron shutters. None but experienced workmen need apply. S. E. MUNSON, Jr., & CO., 27 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST AT 232 Sedgwick st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKER. Apply at 294 South Morgan st.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTERS WHO CAN grain. Apply at 126 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT 138½ WEST Van Buren-st. Steady employment.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPER at 1069 South State-st.

WANTED—FOUR BLANK-BOOK FORWARDers. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st. 5th floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A WILLing, pleasant man to take care of horses and cows and be generally useful. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock, at office of HITCHCOCK & WALKER, 128 Michigan st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HOSTLER, AND A BOY about 14 years old who understands taking care of horses. OSCAR FIELD, 42 Congress-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN TO SELL FAMILY Bibles and other bound books by instalments. Good inducements to the right man. Apply at 294 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN and posted in writing fire insurance, by a party who has good Eastern connections, available for an agency business. Address G 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY 25 MORE LABORERS FOR Government work; transportation furnished; steady employment; wages, $2.25. Inquire at 216 East Washington-st, Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains; 50 saw mill hands; wages, $25 and board; free fare. 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER AND COLlector. Best chance ever offered. Apply early this morning at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, AT 541 WABASH-av. ... CHRISTOPH.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT farmer, to occupy a good house, take charge of farm, and board three or four men. Address, with references, E 71 Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE and store to rent in a No. 1 location, or will trade for good real estate with some money, corner Carroll and Robey-sts.

A FRUIT, POULTRY, AND GAME MARKET doing a good business, for sale. Inquire at 291 West Madison st.

A TOBACCO, CIGAR, CANDY, AND FRUIT business for sale at 50 per cent below real value if applied for before Monday evening, as the parties are leaving for California. Call at 17 Eldridge court at noon.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—BEST LOcality in the city; must be sold this week. 85 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 30 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 24 East Water-st, Milwaukee.

POWER TO RENT AND WOODWORKING MAchinery for sale. A bargain at Fisher's mill, alley rear 24 South Desplaines-st.

$100 WILL PURCHASE AN OFFICE BUsiness in which from $200 to $300 per month can be made; and $400 worth of goods. PARSHALL, Room 12 Nevada Block.

MACHINERY.

A MES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills ... COLLINS EATON, 77 South Canal st.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 4 TO 30 horse power, stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright ... W. A. JAMES & CO., 271 and 273 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given to payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework. Inquire at 169 West Washington-st, between hours of 4 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE others need apply, at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 300 Wabash-av. Call early.

WANTED—200 GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding-houses, and private families, in city and country. MRS THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN PRIVATE family of two; colored preferred.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do housework at 676 West Lake-st. Good wages given.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Small family and good wages. 743 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL; good place and good wages. 449 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER to go in the country. Apply at KEITH BROS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKER, desirous of coming to San Francisco, Cal. ... Address Mrs. EVELINE NORRIS, 123 Kearny st., San Francisco, Cal.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS housekeeper; she must come well recommended. Address B 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who has had some years' experience in shipping business. Has a knowledge of the sea. Good references. Address 17 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; have experience and reference; would prefer a commission house. Address F 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT, by a practical builder of long experience. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address for three days, A 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestic.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL AND attentive girl to do second work in a small family; can give references. Call at 369 Michigan av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY of experience in all the departments of housekeeping, as housekeeper in a private family. Address for 3 days Mrs. MAY, Woods' Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A WET NURSE. Apply at Foundlings' Home or to carry as possible, on Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN A ladies' furnishing store, or to run machine, either on North or West Side. Address or call, 134 Erie-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE NORTHWESTERN R. R. depot a pocket book containing $150 and a Barrington commutation ticket. A liberal reward will be given at No. 127 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, A LIVER AND white colored pointer dog from No. 211 South Halsted-st. A reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—AUGUST 7TH, A SMALL LEATHER pocket-book containing from $2 to $3 in cash, one due bill against Sweeney, Root & Northwick for $160, and other valuable papers. Finder may keep the money, but would like papers returned to 61 Fourteenth-st. Payment has been stopped on notes. No questions asked. PETER VANSLYCK.

STRAYED—FROM THE GALE FARM—ONE black mare, with white spot on forehead ... W. SHAFFER, at the above-named farm, or at No. 7 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LOTS IN SOUTHWEST to retail, inside old city limits and just outside fire limits; full commission allowed and exclusive control. Address A 84, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE $200 per month selling good ... in towns and villages ... Address J. F. HAYS, box 512, Wilmington, Del.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO JOHN JOHNSON—PLEASE call early this morning as I leave to-night. JOHN SMITH.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS NORMA CALL AT 737 Michigan-av, at once?

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE ADdress of William R. Bear, formerly in the lumber business, will oblige the undersigned by giving the desired information. G. W. HILL, 169 W. Washington-st.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Germans Preparing to Turn Out in Large Numbers to Hear Senator Schurz To-Night.

Rousing Greeley Gatherings in the Fifth and Twelfth Wards.

Speeches by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Senator Woodard, General Stiles, and Others.

SENATOR SCHURZ

speaks to-night, in the German language, at the Turner Hall Vorwarts. A rousing attendance is anticipated, as the Germans of Chicago, whatever their previous party predilections, are intensely desirous of listening to their great representative orator and statesman.

THE GERMANS

of the North Side are requested to join the procession, which will start Saturday night at 7 o'clock from the corner of North and Clybourn avenues, for the Turner Hall Vorwarts, where Carl Schurz will speak in German. The procession will pass Clybourn avenue, Division, Wells, and Kinzie streets.

FIFTH WARD.

The Greeley and Brown Club of the west end of the Fifth Ward met at the corner of Twenty-[illegible] streets last evening. There were nearly one hundred present, and they were very enthusiastic. Moore Conger occupied the chair.

Thomas J. Turner was introduced, and spoke of the principles upon which our National and State Governments were founded, explaining them for the benefit of the young men present. He did not propose to make a political speech. There were no party issues in the present campaign; all the platforms being substantially the same—an anomaly which had never characterized any previous canvass. Before, the party platforms were radically different. The issue now was, "Is the Government of the United States stronger than the people?" Had it so fortified itself through its power and patronage as to be able to perpetuate itself? No one need tell him that Grant was the candidate of the Republican party, or that Horace Greeley was the candidate of the Democratic party. Both parties, with all their history and memory, must stand in abeyance until the question of the power of the Government to perpetuate itself was settled. Grant was nominated by a convention of office-holders and men who had been benefited by the General Government. Without the patronage of the Government, he could not have been nominated. Government patronage, therefore, is a dangerous element, and the people should suppress it. The men who have said they could not support Grant, are denounced as thieves, liars, and robbers. They were not so when they were in the Republican party. Banks was called a "Texas cotton-thief." If he was, it was while he was in the Republican party. Was this fair dealing? The speaker held the "Parts-its-name-in-the-middle" and the *Journal* responsible for these slanders. They were the organs of the General Government, and it was responsible for them. John Y. Scammon, with all his wealth, never thought of establishing an "organ" until lately. Men were notified and told they must not vote for "Copperheads and traitors." When a man cannot vote for whom he chooses, the Government was despotic and should be put down. Greeley was denounced as such. What made him so? Had he changed? All knew what he was—the leading man in the Republican party. Was he any worse now than a year ago? Yet small newspapers and politicians that are in sympathy with Grant, denounce him as vile. Efforts were made to crush the independent spirit of the people. The speaker next alluded to the assessment of Government officers for political purposes, denouncing it in strong terms, the people being obliged to fight against it at the polls. All these things tended to undermine the liberties of the people, and to overthrow our Government and establish an imperial Government. To-day there were two parties—a Government party, and a people's party. Would not the latter be successful, and prevent the establishment of a dynasty worse than any in Europe?

Sidney Thomas next addressed the meeting. He alluded to the North Carolina election, claiming that everything went to show that the State had been carried by the Republicans by fraud. Thousands of dollars of the people's money had been spent there, and when it was found that the returns showed that the Liberals were successful, enough votes were counted in to give the Republicans a "small majority." The people knew this, and would rebuke that corrupt party in November, and put in power pure and honest men.

After a few remarks by other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

TWELFTH WARD.

A meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown in the Twelfth Ward was held yesterday evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, for the purpose of forming a Ward Club, and listening to speeches. Notwithstanding the heavy storm which came up about 8 o'clock, a large number of voters were present.

The meeting was called to order by Captain Connett, on whose motion Senator Woodard was elected Chairman.

That gentleman said the first business was to organize the Club. A few weeks ago it had been understood that there were few Greeley men in Chicago, but it was easy enough to find them now. Republicans were boasting of North Carolina, but Grant had had 12,000 majority there. There was no real comfort for the Republicans, and no cause for discouragement on the part of the Liberals. Their success in Chicago was secure. The Democrats were a unit, and enough Republicans had joined the Liberals to make success certain.

Mr. E. R. Bowen was elected Secretary.

General Mann moved that there be a Committee of three from each precinct to nominate officers of the Club.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed General Mann, Captain Connett, T. E. Courtney, D. F. Brigham, J. E. Lathrop, E. Garrity, James Burke, Thomas McDonough, and J. R. Gaston.

General I. N. Stiles then addressed the meeting in his usual able and convincing manner. Frank Blair had said Grant would not leave the Presidential chair till he was forced out, and the arguments of some of Grant's supporters seemed to point to the same conclusion. They argued now, he had done well for four years, and they would make the same argument quite as forcibly, four years hence. Some day the people would wonder why so much credit had been given to General Grant for generalship, but at present his glory as a soldier was unquestioned. Still he had, as President, been nothing but a soldier, and had acted only as one. He referred to various actions of the President to prove his statement, referring especially to the appointments of Washburne, A. T. Stewart, Borie, and others. Grant had, however, been lacking in magnanimity to a conquered enemy, to the South, and the party seeking to keep alive hatred and strife. He himself had had enough of war, and he wanted peace, unlike those men who were trying to inflame the public mind by dilating on the war, and Mr. Boutwell, who squandered money in buying Confederate records. On the other hand, the Busil records had been lost. Grant's Government had been fruitful in rings, and it had been urged, it was said he should be elected because he had saved the country, but the country had pretty well paid off the debt. The Democratic party was going for Greeley. Was there anything in it for which they should condemn them? They might laugh, but they could not condemn. The Cincinnati Platform commended itself to every Democrat. As for Greeley he had been nominated by the people, and the politicians did not begin to support him, till they saw he was to be elected. He had never been a friend of theirs. He had not been amenable to party drill, [illegible] the people wanted. They would have to fight against the power of party drill. He referred to the talk of the prosperity of the country under President Grant, and asked if the rebuilding of Chicago was due to Mayor Medill. But party drill was breaking down, and nothing was more gratifying. There was also a strong moneyed influence against the Liberals. The National Banks were nearly all for Grant, but if they made an issue, they would be apt to go to the wall. He concluded by referring to the Philadelphia Platform, which he characterized as a mere series of promises, made solely to be broken, and which no one believed they would keep.

The Committee then reported as follows:

President—W. Woodard.

Vice-Presidents—Geo. F. Brigham, C. N. Holden, A. VanBuren.

Secretary—Geo. B. Davis.

Treasurer—I. C. Courtney.

Executive Committee—First Precinct, O. L. Mann, J. W. Connett, E. W. Bowen; Second Precinct, S. S. Hayes, Jas. R. Latham, John Rodgers; Third Precinct, R. O'Malley, E. Garrity, Thomas McDonough.

The report was accepted.

C. H. Harrison was called upon, and spoke at length, criticizing severely the conduct of President Grant, and denying that his generalship deserved all the credit given him. He had watched him for years, had observed him closely, and had been struck by his lack of sympathy with men and with matters of public concern. He then mentioned his course in regard to San Domingo, the other great mistakes he had made since Rawlins died, and the way in which he had wasted his time at Long Branch and similar places. He contrasted his life with that of Mr. Greeley, and showed how much that of the latter, the steady champion of freedom and humanity, excelled. He was called eccentric, but it was an eccentricity which led him to the side of the poor. The first to speak for famishing Ireland, he had been the first to speak for suffering humanity everywhere. The South asked for a man who would give them real peace, and they were all for Greeley, in order to get rid of the man Grant had fastened upon them, and who had swamped them in debt. The South must be helped, in order to help the whole country. They talked of Greeley and Confederate bonds and such things. But it was an attempt on the part of thieves to prevent the election of a man who would not let them steal. In spite of it all, the people were going to elect Greeley by an overwhelming majority, for they felt that he was of them, and belonged to them. The movement was going on, and would meet with no check.

Ald. Gardner then made a few remarks in support of the Greeley movement, and in opposition to Grant, with whose course as President he could not sympathize. He warmly eulogized Greeley, and contrasted him with Grant.

The meeting then adjourned.

AID TO EMPLOYMENT-SEEKERS.

The Good Work Being Accomplished by the Employment Bureau of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society—Its Plan of Operations.

As a result of the deliberations of the Aid and Relief Executive Committee in one of its councils, shortly after the fire, a bureau for furnishing employment was established, which has proved to be of incalculable benefit to the city, as well as a powerful agent in determining the proper subjects for charity. At first, while the city was yet in a state of confusion, with nothing definitely known as to its prospects of rebuilding, the bureau was opened at 409 West Washington street, where it contrived to do business but few days, when it became apparent that some more central place in the burnt district would be desirable. A rude and hastily constructed building, about 25x30 feet in dimension, situated in the southwest corner of the Court House square, was made the headquarters of this branch of the relief work, and here, in this obscure, unembellished, scarcely noticeable structure, has ever since been conducted the beneficent work of procuring homes and employment for the thousands who would otherwise seek them under many difficulties.

A special necessity has existed and continues to exist, for some reliable source from which information can be afforded laborers, mechanics, and artisans of other cities, in regard to the labor market, and thus prevent a precipitancy of any certain kind of unneeded labor to our city. In the inauguration and maintenance of the Bureau the Relief Society is fully meeting this necessity by furnishing all inquirers the information sought, and in this way has done much toward adapting the supply of labor to the demand. For many years New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other large cities have each sustained a similar bureau, but not with the success that has attended this branch of relief work. This may be attributed in part to the extraordinary demand for labor consequent upon the rebuilding of the city, but doubtless in some measure to the experience, indomitable energy, and devotion of those under whose management the Bureau has been placed. The office opens at the early hour of 6 o'clock in the morning for the accommodation of those who wish to commence work at 7, and continues open until 6 o'clock in the evening. During the day the office is often the scene of the liveliest activity. Employers representing the various branches of labor and mechanism meet here those in search of employment. Not unfrequently does it happen that carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, brickmasons, machinists, gardeners, a medley of all classes and nationalities are at the same time negotiating with employers for the kind of work for which their experience and ability best adapt them. The conditions upon which the business of the office is conducted, together with some wholesome suggestions to employment-seekers, are posted in different parts of the room, and are calculated to inspire industry and economy. Not all who apply at the Bureau for work are steady, sober, or honest; they average, however, with the thousands who continually travel the city in quest of suitable employment. If applicants were all moral, industrious, [illegible] there would be less necessity for the existence of such a Bureau. At present there is a lively demand for labor in the city at remunerative wages and yet there are certain classes, as there always have been, whose peculiar circumstances best adapt them to other localities, or to pursuits for which there is no immediate demand. The first ten months of the Bureau's existence have won for itself a reputation and given it a correspondence with so many, and so great a variety of employers, as will enable it in the future to accomplish even more in the line of furnishing employment at home and abroad than it has heretofore done.

HYDE PARK AFFAIRS.

The Movement for the Adoption of the Village Organization Law.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyde Park was held on Wednesday evening at the Brookline school-house. Mr. Johnston was elected Chairman. C. M. Cady addressed the meeting at length and then answered all questions in relation to the benefits to be conferred on all the people of the town by the adoption of the new law on village organization. Two meetings were held on Thursday evening. One at South Chicago elected Michael Doyle Chairman and Mr. Beers Secretary. A very lively debate was had between Messrs. Cady and Bogue in favor and E. G. Clarke in opposition to the adoption of the new law. The north end has gas and now wants water. The south end has too much water, and always has had, since the days of Noah. The south end fear they are to be taxed to furnish water to the north end. Mr. Cady explained to them "that the water tax is authorized to be levied only where the pipes are laid; that the pipes are to be laid only where wanted, and are to be paid for by special assessment as a local improvement; and that the increased value of property, in consequence of the introduction of water, would lessen the taxes on all that part of the town where no such increased valuation would be made." A supply of lake water is an imperative necessity to the north end of Hyde Park, and the citizens are resolved to go any length to get it. If it cannot be had through village organization and the sale of water bonds, it can undoubtedly be had by an addition of $50,000 to the town tax for the next year.

The other meeting was held at the Town Hall, and was attended by many of the substantial citizens and property owners. Paul Cornell, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Leslie Lewis Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, and speeches were made in favor of village organization by Messrs. Hale, Calkins, and Horne. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the present charter of Hyde Park (having been obtained under the old Constitution) is at present too narrow and contracted for the necessities of a town just outside the borders of a city like Chicago, now crowding its population out upon us so rapidly; and that the general law for city or village organization, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was framed with special reference to the wants of suburban towns, and meets and amply provides for our present necessities.

Resolved, That our present necessities are good sewerage and pure water, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, they should be secured at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That these improvements can only be made by adopting the village charter, thereby securing the necessary power to raise the money to pay for them.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the polls. The special election on this question takes place to-day. Polls open at the Town Hall, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The law provides that on this question the voting shall be done at one place.

FIRE AND POLICE MATTERS.

Monthly Reports of the Fire Marshal, Foremen, Fire Wardens, and Drill-Master of the Police Force.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and disposed of several matters connected with the Fire Department.

The resignation of Joseph C. Sparr, truckman of hook and ladder No. 2, was accepted.

Louis Henrichs, John A. Hall, John Quinn, and William Tobin, having served the probationary term of sixty days to the entire satisfaction of the Fire Marshal, were appointed on the regular force.

The Fire Marshal's report for the month of July was received and placed on file. The recapitulation shows the following: Total number of fires for the month, 25; of which 2 occurred in the North Division, 2 in the South Division, and 21 in the West Division. [illegible] false alarms [illegible] in the North Division, 1 in the South Division, and 2 in the West Division. The total loss amounted to $7,380 on buildings, and $5,182 on contents. The total insurance was $184,800. Causes of fires: Carelessness, 2; lamp explosions, 5; gas explosions, 2; children playing with matches, 1; defective chimney, 3; defective furnace, 1; overheated kiln, 3; sparks from chimney, 1; incendiary and supposed incendiary, 5; fire crackers, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 25.

A synopsis of the monthly reports of the foremen of engine companies was presented, the totals of which show that the apparatus of the Department were in operation during the month 798 19-24 days; out of service (three steamers), 5 5-24 days; number of miles travelled, 473½; number of hours on duty, 36; hose on hand, No. 1 rubber, 9,350 feet; No. 2 rubber, 900 feet; No. 1 leather, 700 feet; No. 2 leather, 4,050 feet; number of lengths requiring repair, 5; number of members in the Department, 183; number of horses, 71; number of sick horses during the month, 4; number of still alarms by watchmen, 28.

The substance of the monthly report of the Fire Wardens is as follows: Number of violations of fire ordinance discovered by Fire Wardens, 641, of which 436 were in the North Division, 68 in the South Division, and 137 in the West Division; number of complaints made by citizens, 13 in the North Division, 23 in the South Division, 67 in the West Division; number of complaints attended to but no violation found, 6 in the North Division, [illegible] and 23 in the West Division; number of notices served, 743; number complied with, 470.

The first quarterly report of Major George Heinzman, drill master of the police force, was brought to the notice of the Commissioners. It states that the policemen are much improved in discipline, and that they have at their disposal ninety-four stands of arms, and 1,000 ball cartridges. The Major was highly complimented by the Board, and ordered to continue in his good work for ninety days longer. After cramming itself with the above interesting intelligence, the Board went to its respective homes.

THE CALEDONIAN RIFLES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The flattering manner in which you describe the most successful and pleasurable gathering of the Scottish element of this great city appears to lack deserving notice of a feature to which the officers and members of the Chicago Caledonian Club feel more than usually indebted, namely, the presence and active services of the Caledonian Rifles, who presented an appearance and formed a part of the procession of the Committee on Management from their hall to railway depot, and also important duties on the ground, highly creditable to themselves, and but for whose presence that delightful order of which you speak could not have been maintained. This body, under the auspices of Captain James Warrington, bids fair to become as distinguished an organization as the old Chicago Highland Guards, that responded so promptly to the call of the Chief Magistrate of this Great Republic in the hour of danger.

CLANSMAN ALEX. MURRAY,
Chicago Caledonian Club.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.

Sunday California Mail Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, Aug. 11, *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday evening, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—An industrious and gentlemanly-appearing bug, with a "rip saw" in his mouth, is delighting the Ohio farmers by his experience in sawing up the Colorado potato bug. It does it for fun only, and it takes just two seconds to cut a potato bug into kindling wood after he gets his mandibles fastened on the latter.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Fourth and Last Day of the Buffalo Races.

Grand Trial of Speed Between Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lucy, and Henry.

Lucy Wins the First Money and American Girl the Second.

Best Time, Made by American Girl, 2:17 1-4.

Base Ball---The Prize Ring.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE BUFFALO RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—This, the fourth and concluding day of the races, has proved a fitting climax to the most successful meeting yet held in Buffalo. A more beautiful day could not be desired. The weather was simply delightful. A fine breeze off Lake Erie fanned the brows of the thousands who could not obtain accommodations in the shady grand stands (which are capable of furnishing seating room for 18,000 persons) and were compelled to stand upon the quarter stretch enclosure, or find precarious resting-places on the picket fence. As early as 10 o'clock this morning the people began to flock to the Park, and a continuous stream flowed down Main and Delaware streets from that hour until 2 o'clock. At 1 o'clock no vehicle of any [illegible] in the city for love or money. [illegible] wheels had been taken possession of, and thousands were compelled to foot it to the Park, where they arrived in a state of perspiration, and their clothes covered with dust, only to discover that every inch of seating room was occupied by their more favored brethren who had gone out early. The two great public stands, which are free for all, were the first to be filled, and then the uncovered stand, farthest west, was taken possession of. The ladies' pavilion and the stand owned by the Cleveland, Utica, Rochester, and other Jockey Clubs, filled up like a theatre, was the last to fill up. The ladies' pavilion during the afternoon presented the appearance of a huge bouquet. Such a congregation of elegantly dressed, beautiful women was never before seen on a trotting course, and has only been equalled by the gatherings at Monmouth and Saratoga. The dear creatures take as much, if not more, interest in the contests than the men. Of course, they don't know much about the relative merits of the horses, except from hearing their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers talk, but they recklessly bet their last nickel on the horse they think ought to win. They have an eye for the beautiful, and generally choose for favorite the handsomest and most stylish animal that shows on the quarter-stretch. Thus the fair ones lost heavily yesterday on the Golddust colts, in the five-year old and 2:30 races.

At 2 o'clock there were not less than twenty-five thousand persons inside the park inclosure. All the stands were filled to repletion. The quarter stretch was crowded with standers, the fences were occupied as perches, while not less than fifteen hundred carriages, buggies, and wagons lined the fence three and four deep inside the track and extending from the three-quarter pole down the home stretch round to the first turn. The scene from the reporters' stand was one long to be remembered. Old and reliable newspaper men, who have attended all the great races this and past seasons, declare there were more persons present at the races than ever been seen at a trot, and the sport offered was fully up to the expectations of the most enthusiastic turf worshippers.

Aside from the accidents to two horses in the first race nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was purse No. 10, $6,000 for horses that had never trotted better than 2:35; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second, $1,500 to third, and $1,000 to fourth. There were ten entries and seven starters, which number in consequence of accidents was reduced to four before the race was concluded. Those that came to the score were Roden's chestnut gelding Triumph, Mace's chestnut gelding Fullerton, Carpenter's sorrel mare Nonesuch, Ferguson's brown gelding James H. Burke, Brown's bay gelding Derby, and W. H. Doble's bay mare Rosalind.

ACCIDENTS.

The first mishap occurred in scoring for the send-off in the first heat. The mare Rosalind, who was very headstrong and rank, caused a great deal of trouble, and after coming up eight times she got the best of her driver and rushed away to [illegible] it was noticed that she staggered and soon afterwards came to a sudden stand-still. Doble was seen to descend from the sulky, and a police Captain, upon riding over, returned with the information that the mare had burst a blood vessel and was bleeding at the lungs. Of course, the judges permitted her withdrawal. It is understood she will recover. She was second choice in the pools, and the accident was seriously felt by the betting men, who depended on her to cut up the heats and give the field a chance to win. A second and more serious accident occurred in the midst of the first heat, resulting in the quick death of a valuable horse. A good send-off was effected on the eighth attempt, and James H. Burke went at once to the post and cut out the work. At the quarter in 36 seconds, he led Nonesuch two lengths, which he increased to five at the half in 1 minute and 11 seconds, going round the turn, and the others closed on him, all passing him except Triumph. At the three quarters, Burke again struck a trot, but just as he headed into the home-stretch he reeled and staggered like a drunken man, fell forward on his head, and gave up the ghost. His driver, Gallagher, was thrown forward over the dead horse and narrowly escaped death from the horse Triumph, who that instant rounded the turn and collided with Burke's sulky, which so injured him that his driver pulled him to a walk, and afterwards withdrew him from the contest. The heat was won by Fullerton, the favorite, in 2:26, Lulu second, Derby third, Nonesuch fourth. Fullerton also won the third and fourth heats, in 2:24½ and 2:23½. The horse Burke was purchased last spring by Dan. Walton, of New York City, for $12,000. He was bred in Canada, out of a Royal George horse, and had a public record of 2:37, though he had frequently, in private trials, shown 2:24. He was valued at $20,000 by his owner. The association refunded Burke's entrance money. [illegible] death was [illegible] to be acute inflammation of the heart.

THE GREAT EVENT.

Following the foregoing race came the event of the day and meeting, the contest between the descendants of the great stallions George M. Patchen, Cassius M. Clay, Hambletonian, and Magna Charter. Those who witnessed this battle for supremacy saw one of the most savagely contested races on record. It is well known in turf circles that the owner of American Girl has all along contended that, all things equal, and the big mare in condition, she was the superior of Goldsmith Maid. The general public, however, did not take this view, nor did many horsemen think the Girl capable of coping successfully with the Queen of the Turf. The men who sell and buy pools did not believe it. Therefore when it was definitely settled that Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl and Henry would appear this afternoon as contestants for the ten thousand dollar purse, the former was left out of the pools, and the betting lay between Lucy and the Girl for second place. The night before the race Lucy was a hot favorite, at 100 against 80 for the Girl and Henry. This morning the friends of American Girl rallied and made her the favorite, and an immense sum of money was staked on the result. As the great ones came on the quarter stretch they were closely scrutinized by the immense concourse, and their condition noted. Henry appeared clad in a gorgeous suit of crimson flannels, and as he proudly paraded in front of the grand stands he seemed to enjoy the flattering encomiums of the multitude. He is certainly the gayest horse on the turf. The three great queens came from their stables clothed in blankets of the purest white. The Maid was first to undress, and as Doble mounted behind her, every one seemed to say in one breath, there is the victor. The little beauty seemed to be in perfect health. Her step was quick and elastic. To all appearances she was fit to trot for a man's life. She was booked to win, and to cut down her previous record. Lucy and American Girl did not attract a great deal of attention, except from those peculiarly interested. Neither mare is over handsome. Both have long, thin necks and big, ungainly heads. Dan Mace held the lines over the Girl, while little Hickok presided over that department of the Lucy establishment. After considerable time had been spent in preliminary work, the horses were called up for the

First Heat—Goldsmith Maid drew the pole, American Girl second place, Lucy third, and Henry the outside. At the fourth attempt they received the word, and went away well together. At the first turn the Girl made a savage break, and swerved in front of the Maid, who was compelled to drop back. Lucy, however, took up the battle right gallantly, and showed a length in front at the quarter in 35 seconds, the Girl second, a length ahead of the Maid, who was skipping and running. On the back stretch Lucy opened the gap to two lengths, which seemed to discourage American Girl, for she [illegible] took to galloping wildly. Lucy passed the half in 1:10, three lengths ahead of the Maid and American Girl, who were lapped. On the lower turn the Maid shot away from her big competitor, and crowded after Lucy. It was confidently expected she would collar her on the home stretch, but in this the crowd was disappointed. Lucy was kept steadily at the work, and she swept grandly down the straight stretch, and under the wire a winner by a length; the Maid second, American Girl a close third, and Henry a bad fourth. Time [illegible]. Nearly everybody was delighted, and such a buzzing of conversation was kept up that the reporters could scarcely hear themselves think. "Lucy at last has got a low record, and the hippodrome is busted," was the general exclamation.

Second Heat—During the interim between the heats the pool-sellers plied their profession with unabated fury. The Maid was now sold in the pools, and eagerly taken as first choice, even against the field. At the fourth attempt they received the word. The Maid instantly rushed to the front, but Lucy having the pole quietly held her own to the quarter, in 34 seconds, but being hotly pressed by Goldsmith, she left her feet for a moment, and, before Hickok could steady her, the little mare was lapping her, and out-footing her. Goldsmith's lead, however, was of short duration. Old American Girl suddenly loomed up in great style, at a clip that astonished even Mace. She fairly flew along the back-stretch. About midway between the quarter and half she collared the Maid, carried her to a break, and assumed first place, passing the half in 1:08. American Girl did not tire in the good work, but pressed on along the lower stretch. Goldsmith Maid put on one of her startling bursts of speed, which carried her to the Girl's shoulder at the three-quarter. That was as far as she could get, however. The Girl had some speed still in reserve, and as they struck the home stretch, she extended herself. Then ensued one of the most exciting races ever witnessed. Lucy, who had come forward rapidly, was seen to be trotting magnificently, close up with the others. Down the road they came, their drivers urging them with whip and voice. Excitement [illegible] as they approach the goal, and it is still doubtful which of them will be first. Each is doing her level utmost. All is breathless excitement. Necks are stretched forward, and eyes are strained to ascertain which has the advantage. As they near the judges' stand Mace fairly lifts the Girl from the ground, while Doble and Hickok steady their mares for the final leap. The suspense is quickly over, as American Girl goes under the wire winner by half a length over Goldsmith Maid; Lucy a neck further back, and Henry just inside the distance flag. Of course, this unexpected turn in affairs set everybody crazy with excitement, but when the blackboard was set up with the great white figures 2:17¼ thereon, then there was a wild time. The track in front of the judges' stand was invaded by the mob, who surrounded Mace and nearly smothered him with congratulations. This was the fastest heat trotted on the Buffalo track since Dexter's famous exploit five years ago.

Third Heat—The friends of the little Queen were still confident, and continued to back her over against the field. A terrible long time was taken up in scoring. The horses came up no less than eight times before the word was given; then Goldsmith Maid got the best of it, but she could not keep it. She skipped badly, on the turn, and the Girl took the lead, and cut out the work in fine style. At the quarter in 34 seconds, she led the Maid a length, who was equally as far ahead of Lucy. On the back stretch the Maid, by a series of skips, got up to the Girl's wheel, but was quickly shaken off, and the big mare passed the half in 1:08, a length ahead of the little one. The same order was preserved to the three-quarters. After this Lucy began to show some trotting. She drew rapidly upon the Maid, lapped her, and as they emerged into the home-stretch she showed almost even with the Girl. From there home ensued another struggle between the bay mares. It was exceedingly fine, and resulted in a victory for Lucy by a head. Goldsmith Maid a close third and Henry a bad fourth. Time, 2:19½.

Fourth Heat—The backers of the Maid now deserted her and tried to hedge by taking Lucy at $100 against $35 for the field. Very few sales were effected. An even start was obtained at the first attempt. Lucy at once cut out the work, and though closely pressed all the way round by Goldsmith Maid, came home winner of the heat and race by a short neck. American Girl third, and Henry fourth. Time—Quarter, 35¼ seconds; half, 1:11¼; mile, 2:22.

SUMMARY.

Purse $10,000, for all horses:

Lucy	1	3	1	1
Goldsmith Maid	2	2	3	2
American Girl	3	1	2	3
Henry	4	4	4	4

Time—2:18½, 2:17¼, 2:19½, 2:22.

REMARKS.

Both Lucy and American Girl were very much distressed at the conclusion of the race, while the little Maid was as fresh as when first she came upon the track. Had she been able to wrest the fourth heat from Lucy the race would have been hers to a certainty. As it is, for the first time in her career she has been compelled to take third money. It may be stated right here that the Buffalo track was lengthened twenty feet just before this meeting, and is, consequently, longer now than when Dexter trotted upon it and made 2:17¼.

NOTES.

Hon. James Irving, owner of the great little horse, Jim Irving, last evening issued a challenge to the owners of either Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl, Jay Gould, or Henry, to trot two races, one, mile heats, and the other, two mile heats, at any time and place they may name, between now and end of the season for $25,000 each race, play or pay. He offered to put up $10,000 forfeit on the instant, and the remainder of the amount within twenty-four hours. This bold defiance has not yet received a reply.

The owner of the St. Louis mare Flora Belle refused $20,000 for her this morning.

The pacing horse Belly Royce was this morning sold for $10,000 to a New York man.

Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, Gould, Advance, and a large number of other horses that have participated in this meeting, will go to Chicago. The owner of Irving feels inclined to send that horse also, and will do so unless something intervenes within a day or two to prevent.

The Chicago sports who came here to make their fortunes, with few exceptions, quit losers, but as they took the precaution before leaving the burnt district to buy round trip tickets, they will not be compelled to foot it home. Buffalo, to-night, is almost deserted, thousands having left the city by the evening trains.

THE RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 9.—The races were immensely attended to-day. The steeple-chase, open to all ages, three miles, for a purse of $1,000, Duffy won by a neck; time, 7:35; Vesuvius second; Astronomy threw his rider. Blind Tom refused the water-jump.

The second race was for a purse of $1,500, four miles; first horse, $1,200; second, $200; third, $100. Betting was on Kingfisher, $450; Susan Ann, $400; Lyttleton, $250; Milesian, $150. The race was won by Susan Ann in 7:40¼; Lyttleton, second; Milesian, third. The start was effected at the first attempt, the horses getting away in a bunch, Lyttleton leading on passing the stand, and at the second mile Susan Ann was in the lead, closely attended by Lyttleton and Milesian. Kingfisher broke down at the two mile and a half post. The race was very close for the remainder of the distance between the other three. The finish was very exciting, and it was thought at first that Lyttleton would win, but close to the string Susan Ann clapped on steam and won by about a neck.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 9.—The third race for the Corinthian handicap purse was won by King Henry; Gayo second. Time, 2:48.

BASE BALL.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The second match game of the Actives will be played at Green's Garden this afternoon, with the Athletics, the crack club of the North Side. It is understood the Athletics have reinforced their nine by the addition of some of the strongest players from the old Ætna Club, and a close game may be looked for. Play will be called at 3½ o'clock, sharp. Tickets, 25 cents.

The regular meeting of the Emmet Base Ball Club will be held this evening at their room, No. 3 Margaret street.

The Oak Park and Woodbine nines play a match game this afternoon, at the park corner of State and Twenty-third streets. Admission free.

DEFEAT OF THE NEW ECKFORDS.

The manner in which the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., took the conceit out of the new Eckford team, last Tuesday, is thus described in the *New York World*:

The newly-organized Eckford nine made their first appearance yesterday on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, in a practice game, with the Amateur Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J. The Eckfords did not present their full strength yesterday, which was a pity, as they will require all the practice they can get for their championship game with the Baltimores on Friday. The Resolutes were out in full strength, and they played a splendid game, fully justifying the good opinion entertained of them by their friends. If they were only a little stronger at the bat they could hold their own against the best clubs in the country. As it was they could not bat the "Charmer" at all, only two of their nine being able to make a first base hit from his pitching. Their fielding, however, was in every way worthy of praise, M. Campbell, Laughlin, and Wadsworth playing quite up to a professional standard. By a little loose fielding in the third inning the Resolutes got three runs, but these were all they made during the game. The Eckfords did not have the same difficulty in batting Campbell, but the fielding was so sharp that although they made eight first base hits they only secured two runs, one in the first and one in the ninth inning, and neither earned. The following is the summary of the game:

Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 6, 1872.—Exhibition game between the Eckfords and the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, N. J.

RESOLUTE.	R.	B.	P.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	B.	P.	A.
Austin, c. f.	1	0	1	0	D. Allison, c.	0	0	8	1
Laughlin, 2 b.	0	0	0	5	Gedney, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Farrow, c.	0	2	2	1	Nelson, 3 b.	0	1	1	3
H. Campbell, p.	0	0	2	2	Martin, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Wardell, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Snyder, s. s.	0	0	2	1
Dooney, 3d b.	0	0	2	1	A. Allison, 1 b.	0	0	9	0
Wadsworth, s. s.	1	0	4	2	Zettlein, p.	0	1	1	1
M. Campbell, 1b.	1	0	13	1	Fleet, 2 b.	0	1	4	5
Phelps, r. f.	1	0	1	0	Clinton, c. f.	0	2	0	0
Totals	3	3	27	12	Totals	2	8	27	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Resolute	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Eckford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs Earned—Resolute, 0; Eckford, 0.

Umpire—Mr. Fulmer, Mutual Club.

Time of Game—One hour and twenty five minutes.

ECKFORDS—BALTIMORES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Baltimores to-day. Score—Baltimores, 1; Eckfords, 10.

THE TRIGGER.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT,

which begins next Tuesday, at Dexter Park, and continues four days, under the auspices of the Kennicott Shooting Club of Chicago, promises to be one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever inaugurated. The prizes are now on exhibition at Peacock's jewelry store, on West Madison street, and by their extraordinary richness, beauty, and elegance, are attracting great attention. The crack marksmen of the country are to be present and participate, and some 20,000 fine birds have been secured.

PUGILISTIC.

THE FORTHCOMING MACE-O'BALDWIN RE-MILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Prominent sporting men in New York agree in asserting that the mill between Mace and O'Baldwin will certainly take place next Thursday. The following characteristic professional letter was received here to-day:

HADDINGTON, WEST PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.

If I am only as well on the day as I am at this moment, I can lick the Gypsey, let him be as well as he can be. Mace's friends say he is as hard as nails. I hope he is, because I want to lick him when he is well. If you want to see the fight, come to Philadelphia the Sunday before the fight. I leave Sunday evening or Monday previous to the fight. We fight on Thursday.

ED. O'BALDWIN.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Second Day of Their National Convention—Discussion and Action Upon Various Projects.

The sessions of the French Canadian Mutual Societies were continued yesterday morning and afternoon at Wall's Hall. Two other societies, Bedderaffeld, Mass., Delegate Joseph Turgeon, and Manchester, N. H., Delegate L. Benoit, were proposed and accepted. A Committee was formed on the whole of the proposed revisions to the constitution. M. Marmette was elected President of the Committee, each article of the constitution to be read over by M. Bachelier, and to be debated article by article. A spirited discussion followed, in which MM. E. N. Lacroix, Batchelor, Branchand, Paquette, Bengley, Rouleau, Benoit, Laporte, Rouleau, and others took part.

Many important amendments were made to the constitution, and although there were many difficulties to contend against, all was effected to the satisfaction of every one. The revised constitution of the French Canadian Mutual Societies of the United States will be shortly published in the French language.

MM. A. Mousette, G. Batchelor, A. Bengley, Ch. Longtin, and Paul Girard were appointed a committee of five on resolutions.

The meeting here adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. On its reassembling, the Society of St. Jean Baptiste, of Cohoes, New York, was proposed for admission to the Union and adopted after having complied with the necessary conditions. Delegate Marlois Nadeau.

The discussion on the plans for mutual insurance among the United Societies was commenced and carried on at some length. Various motions to print copies of each plan, and to adjourn the discussion till next year's Convention, were rejected. It was finally voted to postpone the discussion on this important question and the one which most interests every member of the Society, till Monday.

Each Society was called on by the Chair to report successively upon their progress during the past year. The reports show large increase of membership as well as a flourishing state of finances, which, together with the universal support and sympathy they expressed and tendered on all occasions to every one of the societies, was highly encouraging, and elicited loud applause.

Mr. Paul Dumas, of the *Opinion Nationale*, made some forcible and striking remarks about the demonstration made at Detroit, Mich., on the 28th of June last.

The Committee on Resolutions returned to the Hall, and tendered their reports, the hearing of which was postponed till to-day, at 10 a. m.

There was to be a ball and supper at the Hall at night, offered by the Chicago Society to the delegates and members from outside cities.

THE IOWA ELEVATOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I deem it a matter of public interest to state, that I have carefully examined the returns of the local inspector of the Iowa Elevator, made to the Warehouse Registrar from day to day, of the receipts and shipments of grain from that elevator since the 1st of January last, and have compared the same with such data as Mr. Hugh Maher could furnish, and find there was in store, at the time of the fire: Of corn, 86,723 bushels; of oats, 53,291 bushels; total, 140,014 bushels. In the case of the Iowa Elevator, about 80 per cent of the receipts have been presented for registration. I have supposed the balance was shipped without issuing receipts. In the other elevators probably not 5 per cent remain unregistered. For all receipts from the "Iowa" presented for registration there have been returns by the inspectors that the grain had gone in store. From the manner of "cancellation" it is very difficult for the Registrar to detect fraudulent shipments at the time they are made. The law requires the elevators, when making a shipment, to furnish the Registrar with a complete description of the receipts cancelled for that shipment. This they do not do, but only furnish the numbers of [illegible] for the day, and the Iowa only furnished weekly statements.

It is notorious that the elevator men are not complying with the law in the matter of taking out license, and hence there is no punishment for other infractions, except fraudulent shipments, as has recently been decided, in a suit brought by order of the Warehouse Commissioners against the warehousemen for overcharging on storage. A suit for refusing to take out license is now pending in the Supreme Court. If the law is sustained, the elevators may be compelled to furnish such evidence of cancellation as would detect a fraudulent shipment at the time it was made; but a much more certain method would be to have the receipts actually cancelled by an officer for that purpose. I may be permitted to add, that the system of registration effectually prevents the issuing of fraudulent receipts, and while its mission is not now to prevent fraudulent shipments, it can furnish the evidence for detection.

S. CLARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1872.

OBITUARY.

Death of One of Chicago's Oldest Citizens.

Justice Owen Dougherty died at his residence, on Illinois street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been suffering for some time from bronchitis, which assumed a serious phase three months ago, and he has since been declining rapidly. Mr. Dougherty was born, 51 years ago, in Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country, and found his first employment on the Erie Canal as Captain of one of the boats. He came West to superintend a portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was then being dug, and has since been a resident of this city. He has always been more or less in public life, having served two terms as Street Commissioner, one term as United States Deputy Marshal, and eight years as Justice of the Peace. He was popular on the North Side among all classes, and did more business than any other Justice. He had not much learning, but was gifted with rare common sense and an intuitive perception of the side to which justice preponderated. He was generous to a fault. He was regarded by the legal profession as one of the fairest and most upright Justices in the city, at a time when these functionaries were not remarkable for purity or virtue. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and those who knew him best will mourn him most. In early days he invested in real estate, which has grown in value, and will leave his widow and four children in comfortable circumstances. The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Name.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Judgment was rendered against the Riverside Improvement Company in favor of John F. Clark, for $9,503.50.

ASSUMPSIT.

Peter Wolf & Co. sue Peter New & Co. in assumpsit, demanding $3,709 balance of an account stated for $9,776 for "cubic feet brown" something, which looks respectively like "Anne," "Horse," or "Horn," with an admixture of "extra size."

Also, $884.59 worth of similar brown, a considerable quantity of Cleveland stone and rubbing.

The same firm demand $2,000 from Lauder Reed in like form of action.

An action of like form was commenced by James Fyne against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the demand being for $1,500.

Alfred Smith brought a similar action against the Lamar Insurance Company, demanding $5,000.

A MONTREALER SUED.

Nichols & Heimer, commission merchants, sued out an attachment against J. B. Stevenson & Co., of Montreal, Canada, claiming an indebtedness of $15,978.92 for loss on sale of wheat purchased and sold by order of Stevenson.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Delinquent Lessees of School Property.

A Committee of the Board of Education, consisting of Inspectors Wilce, Calkins, Hamilton, Sheldon, and Prussing, waited on the Mayor, yesterday, to confer with him in regard to the delinquent rents due the school fund by lessees of school lands, and to examine the amount of the delinquency against each individual; also the leases with the city, and the compromise measure which the tenants have made. Nearly all the tenants have made, in writing, an offer of three-fourths of the amount due, and requested the Mayor to submit it to the Council. The conference lasted about an hour. The only action taken by the Committee was to resolve to employ an able lawyer as attorney for the School Board, they having power to do so under the new law. They intend to submit to him all the points in controversy between the city and lessees—law points, and points of fact, with the leases and the compromise proposition—and get his opinion, in order to learn how far it concurs with the one understood to have been given by the City Law Department. If it shall be concluded that it is best not to accept the compromise, then the attorney will be instructed to assist the City Attorney in pushing the cases to trial at the earliest day possible, and to make a vigorous fight. The opinion expressed by most of the Committee was that, in a number of cases, the delinquents could be made to pay the whole amount due. In other cases they were less sanguine, but will, at all events, thoroughly investigate the matter, to find out exactly what shape it is in, hoping that most of the tenants can be brought to trial in September.

Sewerage Relief for the Eighth Ward.

The "Sewer Committee" of the Eighth Ward called on the Board of Public Works on Thursday morning, to urge upon the Commissioners the necessity for a sewer on Loomis street from Twelfth to the river. The Board were unable to tell them whether or not a sewer would be constructed this fall until the bids were opened for the sewers already advertised for. If the money can be secured the work will be done. It was shown to the Commissioners that there was no possible way of draining that part of the Eighth Ward except by the construction of the Loomis street sewer. There is no other way in which the water can be got off. It lies there stagnant now, there being no drainage in any direction. If the proposed sewer is laid it would drain all the land for four or five blocks on either side of Loomis street. The Eighth Ward is at present the worst drained ward in the city, and the prevalent sickness and death rate within its limits is undoubtedly due to this fact. The sewer will cost about $30,000. There is some hope that that amount will be raised. The Board propose to defer the laying of a number of short sewers in other localities, and the money which was to have been used for their construction will be applied to the Loomis street sewer. In no other portion of the city would a sewer be more beneficial, and the Board are determined to build it as soon as possible, if the necessary funds can be secured.

Bad News for Bail-Goers.

It will be recollected that, three weeks ago, one of the Aldermen submitted a resolution asking the City Attorney to report the number of cases that had been appealed from the Police Courts since November 1, 1871, with the names of the persons appealing and their sureties, what disposition had been made of each case, and if any had been compromised or dismissed. In response, General Stiles has sent in a report, in which he sets forth that thirty-seven cases had not been considered worth prosecuting, and in 100, the appeals had been dismissed. At the Mayor's request, he has directed the Clerk of the Criminal Court to send writs of *procendo* to the Police Magistrates, notifying them that the cases were dismissed, and to proceed to collect the original judgments. Yesterday the Mayor himself addressed a letter to each of the Police Magistrates, requesting them to proceed without delay and arrest all the parties concerned, and, if they will not pay the fines, send them to the House of Correction. In case the parties have run away, the bondsmen are to be prosecuted. Two or three persons are on fifteen or twenty different bonds each, and they will have an opportunity to show whether they are pecuniarily responsible. The action of the Mayor will engender weeping and wailing among professional bail-goers, and if they pay what is due the city, they will be obliged to earn their food by the sweat of their brow.

An Unhappy Family.

The services of the Coroner and County Physician were called into requisition yesterday, to ascertain how Mrs. Anna McQuade, aged 56 years, of No. 403 Archer avenue, met her death. She was found dead in bed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. McCarthy made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and discovered concussion of the brain and a slight fracture of the skull, both of which had combined to produce death. The evidence before the Jury showed that the McQuades, father, mother, daughter and four sons, were in the habit of going on sprees. On Sunday afternoon they indulged in their favorite amusement, and, while half intoxicated, commenced scuffling in their own house. It would seem that there was nothing serious in the disturbance. The old lady undertook to make her unruly children behave themselves a little better, and while endeavoring to do so accidentally fell down, the back of her head striking the floor violently. The fall undoubtedly caused the injuries which Dr. McCarthy discovered. From the evidence, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. It is not many weeks since an inquest was held in the same house upon the body of a young woman named Irene McQuade, wife of one of the sons, who died from an overdose of poison taken through ignorance.

Accidentally Drowned.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Smith, one of a party of men who undertook to cross the river *via* the Bridgeport locks, was drowned by missing his footing upon the narrow walk and falling into the water. His body was taken out as quickly as possible, and efforts were made by a physician to restore animation. The endeavor proved unsuccessful however. Smith's remains were taken to the residence of his brother near Jones' brickyard, between Steele street and Western avenue.

Chiarini's Italian Circus.

This superb entertainment at Nixon's Amphitheatre, the first circus, by far and beyond question, that ever visited America, has been extensively patronised during the past week, among its patrons being some of the finest people of Chicago, who have found out, in the first place, that the performance is surpassingly fine, and, in the second place, that it is conducted in a manner not to offend the most delicate sense of propriety. This afternoon a grand matinee will be given, affording to ladies and children the chance to attend. The old scale of prices, 75, 50, and 25 cents, will prevail at the matinee.

Everything.

—A meeting of the young people will be held this evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 97 West Randolph street.

—The second semi-annual Convention of the Western Amateur Press Association, is to be held in Detroit, August 28.

—A man named F. Bush, residing at No. 95 South Canal street, died from the effects of sun-stroke received during the hottest portion of yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.

—Room 33, Southern Hotel, occupied by a gentleman named Edwards, was broken into on Thursday night. A $75 gold watch has not been seen since.

—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, celebrates its "silver wedding" to Rev. H. W. Beecher, Oct. [illegible], and wants the old members, from the ends of the earth, to send their names and address to the "Clerk of the Church," so that all may have invitations and information.

—Christopher Johnson, a Swede employed by the contracting firm of Fox & Howard, fell from a derrick used in the construction of Wells street bridge, and was drowned, yesterday forenoon. He was a single man. The body has not yet been recovered.

—The Board of Underwriters met yesterday afternoon for the transaction of important business, but the Iowa Elevator proved still more important, and the Board, after organizing and postponing the consideration of the business for the day, adjourned in what might not be inappropriately termed hot haste.

—Among the people who registered at the Tremont House yesterday, were the following: Theo. Frost, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Conrad E. P. Luli, U. S. Navy; J. W. J. Pierson, New York; E. Gessner, Switzerland; M. J. Cole, Boston; Hon. Jacob Burnet, Cincinnati; C. S. Sisselle, Cleveland; S. P. Wusger, Louisville; T. J. Kent, Galveston, Texas; Rev. J. B. Smith and wife, Scotland.

—At noon, yesterday, a boy, named Robert Pitt, aged 16 years, while attempting to jump upon a moving freight train, near the intersection of South Clark street and the railroad track, fell under the wheels of a car, and had his right foot so badly crushed that amputation was necessary to save his life. He resides at No 10 Reuben street.

—Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon states that, while under the impression that the South Town Collectorship was worth $15,000 a year, as heretofore, he was a candidate for the office, but having learned by yesterday's TRIBUNE that it will be worth only $1,500, he peremptorily declines to allow his name to be used, and is therefore not a candidate.

—The principal arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday were as follows: G. D. Bay, Joliett, Ill.; H. G. Blake and wife, Ohio; L. H. Eames, Ottowa, Ill.; Hon. John A. Bryant, Berlin; J. M. Davis, St. Paul; W. M. Milsted, Philadelphia; Chas. M. Bradt, Albany; Hon. L. H. Blake and L. H. Smith, Bangor, Me.; L. A. Lewis, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Bowen, Springfield; A. Harved and wife, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mulholland and wife, Iowa; Frank Browne, Omaha.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits, yesterday: C. W. Hempsted, 2-story and basement store, 40x54 feet, Ashland avenue; A. F. Otto, 1-story brick, 20x70 feet, No. 199 Fifth avenue; Martin Adams, 2-story and basement brick, 42x46 feet, Nos. 304 and 306 Ohio street; Lord & Smith, 3-story and basement iron front, 24x163 feet, No. 86 Wabash avenue.

—John Manning, formerly engineer of the steamer A. D. Titsworth, was before Justice Banyon yesterday on the charge of having stolen diamonds to the value of $1,320 from Mrs. Amanda S. Noyes, wife of "Shang" Noyes, the hackman. Manning swears that Mrs. Noyes made him a present of the precious stones because she liked him, and Mrs. Noyes swears that Manning stole the diamonds because he liked them. The case was continued to allow of the production of additional witnesses on both sides.

—John Larkin, who had come in from the country to help to rebuild Chicago, stopped at a cheap lodging house on West Randolph street, where but 30 cents per night is charged for beds. It turned out that John would have made money by engaging a whole suite of rooms at the Sherman House, for when he got ready to retire, he gave his watch and $95.50 in money to the "clerk" of the 30-cent institution, a young man named Peter Murphy, who promised to lock them up in the safe. Next morning Peter was nowhere to be found, and John Larkin now thinks he would have done better to take care of his own valuables.

THE PRETENDED REBEL ARCHIVES.

Letter from a Diplomatic Agent of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Edward De Leon, now editor of the Savannah *Republican*, and formerly a diplomatic agent of the Southern Confederacy, makes the following statement with regard to the authenticity of the alleged Jacob Thompson report, lately purchased by the Administration for a campaign document:

"Everybody has been astonished at the remarkable transactions just brought to light, in the purchase for $75,000 of the public funds, of the diplomatic archives of the Confederate States, said to have been discovered in Canada, where, by order of Secretary Benjamin, they had been secreted, and left for the last seven years in the hands of some person or persons unknown. The air of mystery attached to the whole transaction naturally excites grave doubts as to the authenticity of all the papers thus sold by some person or persons unknown, through their attorney; for they neither give any information of how they became possessed of the papers aforesaid, nor any proof of the genuineness of the documents so strangely secreted, and more strangely unearthed, and sold to the arch enemies of the States which once composed that Confederacy. The purpose in acquiring them was to use them to the injury of the new friends those States have found in the North, and to perpetuate the worse than Egyptian bondage to which they have been reduced since the sham peace which for seven years has mocked them after armed hostilities ceased at Appomattox. * * * This is the solution of the mystery; this purchase is an electioneering dodge to manufacture campaign documents for Grant, so as to prop up his failing fortunes and lost popularity by an appeal to sectional hatred and suspicion of the South, and a revival of the fraternal hate whose fires are smouldering into ashes. Of all the wicked and cruel things perpetrated by that party, this is the most wicked and the most cruel; but so barefaced an imposture can only reflect disgrace on its perpetrators, and do no harm save to its fabricators. The writer of this article can speak with confidence on these topics, because, entrusted by the President of the Confederacy with a position and with duties appertaining to the secret diplomacy of the Confederacy, which necessarily made him acquainted with every move made in or through the Department of State, he shared the entire confidence of President Davis in this regard. He, therefore, knows that although there be some truth in the statement that Jacob Thompson was sent to Canada on a mission connected with Confederate diplomacy, for the purpose of 'agitating' on and through the frontier, and that a very large sum of money was given him to use for that purpose, yet, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no such villainous and cowardly plan as that which these pretended despatches revealed ever was conceived or put in execution by him, or communicated to President Davis or Secretary Benjamin, and met their approval. Nay, more; when, after the war, on his return from Europe, whither he had been sent as diplomatic agent of the Confederacy, the writer of this article referred to these designs, which had been widely disseminated during the war by New York papers, in conversation with Jefferson Davis, the ex-President most indignantly denied any complicity or knowledge in such infamous plots or proceedings, and branded them as pure fabrications. No one who spoke to him on the subject, and saw the flash of his eye and the indignation the charge excited, could doubt the innocence of the ex-President of all complicity or knowledge of so vile a treachery. With Mr. Benjamin the writer never conversed on the subject, though Mason and Slidell assured him he, too, was also innocent of the charge the Northern papers made—nor has the opportunity ever occurred since the war to see and question Jacob Thompson, who, doubtless, as soon as he gets this news (he is now in Europe) will speak for himself, and disown this spurious despatch imputed to him, which probably is the chief consideration for the $75,000 in cash paid for what may be genuine copies of Confederate diplomatic archives, said 'to contain nothing compromising.' If they be genuine and complete, they will contain more than twenty-five despatches from the writer, of which he neither is ashamed nor fears the publication. In conclusion, the writer would say, to divert the suspicion that he is attempting to smooth over the faults of his friends, that so far from the relations of Mr. Benjamin and himself being friendly they were quite the reverse—as these archives, if genuine and published, will show—and that while he ever retained his personal regard for President Davis, he had also to forget and forgive much at the hands of the ex-President, personally, and toward the close of his Administration was not content with his course or that of his Administration, and put on record his disapproval of the men and measures he embraced. Therefore, as an impartial witness, the writer solemnly declares his conviction that the charges made are utterly false and without foundation, and the pretended paper (if it implicates the ex-President and the Confederate Government) is a forgery and a fraud, and not a genuine document.

"EDWIN DE LEON,
"Ex Diplomatic Agent of the Confederacy in Europe."

FOREIGN.

The British Parliament to Be Prorogued To-Day.

Slavery Abolished in the Spanish Colonies.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The House of Commons, last night, resumed the debate on the motion of Mr. Butt for the removal of Justice Keogh for his decision in the Galway election case, in unseating Captain Nolan on the ground of an undue influence in his election by the priesthood. The most prominent Irish members strongly denounced Keogh, who was approved by the Government. The debate was excited, and did not conclude until 4 o'clock this morning, when a division of the House was taken, and the Government was sustained by 100 majority.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, which commenced on the 5th inst., will terminate to-morrow. The match for the challenge cup, a gift from the Prince of Wales, is to be sailed to-day. The American yacht Sappho is entered for this race, but there is some doubt expressed as to her starting.

A council was held at Windsor Castle to-day, when a draft of the royal speech, to be delivered at the prorogation of Parliament, was submitted to the Queen for her approval. The Queen will not be present in person to close the session to-morrow, and the speech will be read by a Commission.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—The new docks at Belfast were opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies. One of the docks was named Dufferin, in honor of the Governor General of Canada.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 9.—The American fleet left Lowes, to-day, for the Thames. Large crowds have visited it.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 9.—Wm. L. Evarts goes to Paris to-day, but will return before the reassembling of the Arbitrators, next Wednesday. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Waite will visit Chamouni during the adjournment of the Court. It is supposed that the American representatives have completed their case. The English agents and counsel are employing themselves during the recess in preparing their reply thereto.

The Arbitrators, counsel, and other gentlemen connected with the Tribunal, dined together at the Hotel Des Bergues, to-day. Covers were laid for forty guests. J. Bancroft Davis was not present. The affair was entirely informal.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—King Amadeus has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—During a heavy thunder storm, last night, a schooner was struck by lightning and damaged. The Church of St. Michael was struck and burned to the ground. The steamship Vicksburg, from London, went ashore on the Presque Island during the storm.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Incendiarism—Two Fatal Coil Accidents—Rolling Mills Closed on Account of the Heat.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 9.—A despatch from Steubenville, Ohio, states that another attempt to burn that city was made to-night. A very distructive fire raged for some time, and fire spread so rapidly that great consternation prevailed. The firemen have the fire under control, and will probably succeed in putting it out in half an hour. Several barns have been burned. The firemen worked bravely. There is no doubt but the parties who were engaged in firing the buildings on the night of the 7th had a hand in this. Loss not known, but supposed to be light, as no important buildings were burned.

To-day two sisters, named Salby, and another named Lavelle, attempted to light a fire with carbon oil. The result was an explosion. The two Salbys will likely die. The other may recover. They are under 10 years.

A special to the *Commercial* from Canonsburg, Pa., states that about 5 o'clock this afternoon, Frank Monse and [illegible] attempted to kindle a fire with carbon oil, when it ignited, exploding the can and throwing the burning fluid over both, burning them severely. Mrs. Monse lived three hours in intense suffering. Mr. Monse is still living, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The newly consolidated City of Pittsburgh Apportionment Committee met, to-night, and appointed the Councilmen under the new act. There will be nearly double the number of Select Councilmen that there will be Common. It happens through carelessness in drawing up the law. There is no help for it until next February.

The majority of the rolling mills in this vicinity have temporarily suspended operations on account of the intense heat.

Hon. James S. Rutan was to-day renominated by Republicans for Senate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District. The election is considered a very strong one.

UTAH.

Interesting News from Mormondom.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 9.—The *Journal* has a despatch this evening from Montana, saying that Maxannes, Democrat, is seventy-five ahead. Returns not all in. The contest was hard fought. The Republicans are still hopeful for Claggett.

Another company for the precious gems of Arizona and New Mexico is organizing here. All the stock is taken in the first organizations.

Trains on the Utah Southern Railroad commenced running this morning to Point Mountain, 25 miles. It is rumored that the Union Pacific is negotiating for the control of the Utah Southern, with the intention to push the work to the extreme Southern Districts.

Beaver County, in the southern section of the Territory, gives sixty majority for Maxwell, Delegate to Congress, the first county ever carried by Gentiles in Utah. There is great rejoicing. The Wheeler expedition is encamped at Provo.

There was a magnificent display of Aurora Borealis last night.

OHIO.

Personal—The National Camp Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Grant, the mother of the President, is here as the guest of Edward Jennings, Esq., attending the National Camp Meeting.

A magnificent auroral display was witnessed here last night.

The arrivals to attend the National Camp Meeting continue to increase. About two thousand persons arrived here to-day. It is expected that there will be at least forty thousand people here by Sunday to attend the meetings.

Transfer of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward to Omaha 150 recruits from Fort Columbus for assignment to the Thirteenth Infantry, and 80 from the New York barracks for the Eighth Infantry.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Vanderbilt; barks Austin, Monitor; schrs Denmark, Dick Somers, Annie Mulvey, Clara Parker, Anglo Saxon, David Wells, L. W. Perry, Alva Bradley, J. Bigler, Chas. Wall.

PASSED UP—Propellers Comet, Annie Craig, Shickluna, Tuttle and barge; bark Northwest; schrs St Lawrence, Geo. Ward, M. I. Wilcox, Idaho, Corsair.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug 9.—PASSED UP—Propeller Powers, Toledo; barks Monarch, Wm. Sturges, St. Lawrence.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Tempest, Argyle; bark London; schrs L. M. Mason, Riverside, Neshoto, Alice, Northumberland, T. P. Sheldon, Onward, Mediator, Wagstaff.

WIND—South.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—RIVER—Arrived—Stmr Depue, from Henepin, towing canal-boat Asa, with corn for Chicago; canal boat Leviathan, from Peru, with corn for Chicago; Peter and Paul, from Spring Lake, light, for Ottawa. Departed—Stmr Depue, light for Henepin.

CANAL—Passed In—Leviathan and LaSalle, corn for Chicago; Colonel Taylor, Peter and Paul, with corn for Chicago; Out—Nothing.

[illegible] light, for Ottawa. Eight feet [illegible] of water on the mitre sill of [illegible].

East Liberty Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.00@6.50; stockers, $3.50@4.75. Prospects dull.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.50@5.80; medium, $5.00@5.30; common, $4.00@4.50. Prospects slow.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.20; Yorkers, $4.70@4.80; prospect about the same.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Cattle—Opened dull; supply about 180 car loads short of that of last week; quality inferior; choice butchering stock in demand, and command last week's prices; other qualities hard to sell, at a decline of ¼@½c; highest prices, 7½@7¾c; prices range from 5½@7½c.

Sheep and Lambs—In limited demand; supply large; prices declined ½c; range, 4@6c for sheep, and 6@10c for lambs.

Passengers, Not Freight.

The New York Central Railroad Company have just purchased lands near Syracuse for freight yards and there as here and elsewhere on the line is making preparations to largely increase its freight traffic. Referring to this increase the Syracuse *Courier* says, "Most of our citizens will remember when the Central freight was very limited. The late John Wilkinson was approached in his office one day, by a farmer, who asked him to build a car to carry produce from country stations into Syracuse. Mr. Wilkinson replied, 'This road was built to carry passengers, not freight.' But the farmers began to burden the small passenger cars with baskets of eggs and pots of butter, until at last Mr. Wilkinson concluded to do something. He constructed a small flat car with a small railing around it. After it was built, he had it drawn into the depot, and hundreds of citizens visited it as a curiosity. The farmer who first asked for a freight car came in from the country with a host of friends. Mr. Wilkinson came down from his office and said to the farmers, 'You wanted a freight car. There is one. It will draw all the freight you can furnish.' This was the first freight car ever run through this city—and from this small beginning has grown the immense freight business of the New York Central Railroad."

—Judge Bond opened the Federal Court at Parkersburg, West Virginia, this week, and for the first time in the history of the State, negroes are in attendance as jurors.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—11 a. m.—Flour 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter 12s; spring, 11s@11s 6d; white, 12s. Corn 27s. Pork, 45s. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts, wheat, last three days, 40,000 qrs, 30,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firmer. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—Spring, 11s 6d@11s 6d. Lard, 38s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 92; '65, 91½; '67, 91; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes, 53f 90c. Specie in Bank of France increased 22,000,000f during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10¼@10½d; sales 15,000; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; sales of week, 85,000; export, 12,000; speculation, 6,000; stock, 896,000; American, 265,000; receipts of the week, 34,000; American, 7,000; actual export, 6,000; stock afloat, 227,000; American, 16,000. Red spring wheat, 11s 6d@11s 6d; red winter, 12s; receipts wheat for past 3 days, 40,000 quarters, of which 30,000 quarters were American. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s; receipts of corn for past 3 days, 40,000, of which 35,000 are American. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 55s 6d. Cumberland middles, 39s 6d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—BEEVES—The market opened firm yesterday at last week's prices. The supply is smaller than last week, and the quality not up to the average, a large portion of the stock being decidedly inferior. The few tops were soon taken at last week's rates, buyers apparently being satisfied that a reduction could not be obtained. A sharp competition ensued between buyers for the Eastern markets, and the caterers of the various summer resorts. J. H. Thompson sold 50 choice Ohio steers, av 1,425 lbs, for $7.75, to A. Cashell, dealer, and J. & J. Battersby paid 7¾c per lb for twenty excellent Illinois steers, av 1,425 lbs. Texas cattle sold as low as 4c per lb.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—Three car loads of these were received this week, but there was nothing done in this branch of trade. [illegible] transactions were at last week's rates, but the hundred and fifty calves were received, but the demand was very light. Sixty gross calves were sold at [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand for sheep has been very light during the week, the quality being inferior, and sellers submitted to 25c on last week's rates. The average price of sheep was from 4 to 6½c, and for lambs, 7 to 10c.

HORSES—Some activity has prevailed in the horse market this week, and a good variety was offered.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—CATTLE—No receipts to-day, and none reported to arrive. The supply for the week, closing to-day, is 7,378, or 243 cars, against 280 cars the same time last week. Market bare. Good cattle would command a fraction above yesterday's figures. The attendance of buyers and sellers throughout the week was good. The only transactions to-day were 700 Illinois, 1414 lbs, at $6.12½; 93 Illinois, 1,305 lbs, $6.87½; 23 Iowa, 1,355 lbs, $5.00; 117 Missouri, 125 lbs, $5.12½; 36 Michigan stockers, 883 lbs, $4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 1,300, making the total supply for the week 17,400, against 10,000 the same time last week. The market closed heavy at $7.00@7.75 for Canada lambs. Western sheep holding their own at $4.00@4.25, extra lots bringing a shade higher. The yards are nearly clear.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 4,400, making the total for the week 32,800, against 16,000 last week. Market stood at $4.40@4.85. But few good lots are in the pens.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—BEEVES—To-day, 31 cars, making 8,600 for the week, against 6,300 last week. Market unchanged. Fair 6 cwt Texans selling at 9c. 56 lbs per cwt; prime 8 cwt. Kentucky, 12½@13c; 4 cars Virginia, 7½ cwt, $92.00.

SHEEP—48,000 to-day and 43,400 since Saturday, against 24,300 the same time last week. Market very slow for lambs, and not quick for sheep. No change in prices, a car of 87 lb Ohio sheep selling at 6½c; car 76 lb Indiana at 5½c; a lot of 50 lb Ohio lambs at 7c; lot of 66 lb Canadas at 9½c.

HOGS—To-day, 4,500, making the large total of 33,500 since Saturday, against 32,000 the same time last week. Sales 3 cars Michigan live rough sold at 4¾@4½c. Dressed dull at 6@6½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The dry goods market continues to improve, and more business is being transacted in all lines of goods. Standard [illegible] at full rates. Medium weight dull and mostly neglected. Bleached shirtings and sheetings doing much better to-day, and some fair lines were placed at nominal rates under protection. Cotton drills are yet without any movement; only to supply home trade. Prints are increasing in activity with other brands that are selling at 11½c. The trade has not, as yet, generally met the market. Glasgow gingham productions sold to-day in an entire lot at 15c. with the usual discount. Woolens continue to increase in demand, and fair transactions are reported for the day in cloths, coatings, and cassimeres at former quotations. Doeskins keep well sold up at current rates. Flannels are active at current quotations.

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, and higher; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.95@7.15; good to choice $7.20@8.00; white wheat, Western, $8.10@9.00; St. Louis, $7.45@11.50. Rye flour and corn meal firm and unchanged. Wheat very quiet, scarce, and held higher; receipts, 78,000 bu; winter red Western, $1.65@1.90; fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.60@1.65; white Western, $1.95@2.00. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn a shade firmer, and fairly active; receipts, 81,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@63c; sail do, 63@64c; yellow, 65c; white, 75c. Oats lower; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western, 44@46c; Ohio, 49@52c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.25@13.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 9½@9½c; old, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½@9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—In fair demand at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unsettled; new winter in request; $1.35 for amber; $1.50 for red. Corn quiet and firm; 52½c for No. 2 Western; 53c for high mixed. Oats and rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $7.37½; family, $7.87½. Corn mixed, 55@57c; white, 63c. Oats, 41@45c.

HAY—Choice at $26.00@30.00.

BRAN—$1.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.53. Bacon firm at 7¾, 10@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c. Lard quiet; tierce, kettle, 8½c; refined, 9¼@9½c; choice, 8½c; keg, refined, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Common, 8½c; yellow clarified, 11½c. Coffee quiet at 16½@19½c.

STERLING—26; sight ½ premium.

GOLD—114⅞.

COTTON—Sales 200; nominal; good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19½c. Receipts, 15 bales. Stock, 7,505 bales. Week's sales, 300; receipts net, 232 bales; gross, 253 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,244 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92@90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 white Wabash, $1.84; No. 2, $1.77; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.72; amber Michigan, $1.47@1.48; No. 1 red winter, $1.56; No. 2, $1.47@1.48. Corn dull; high mixed, 47½c; no grade, 46½c. Oats steady; No. 1, old, 36½c; No. 2, new, 32c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; Oswego, 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 840 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn 46,600 bu; oats, 6,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,0[illegible]0 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE—Aug. 9.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00@5.25; choice family, $7.75@8.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm for dry samples at $1.40@1.45. Corn dull and unsettled at 44@46c. Rye—Old, 71@80c; new, 60@70c. Oats firm; old, 32@35c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and lower, with sales of about 5,000 brls at $13.50 for city. Lard dull and nominal for winter at 8½@8½c; fair demand and firm for summer at 7½@8c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices—6c, 7½c, 8c, and 8½c; [illegible] all round. Bacon in good demand—Steady at [illegible].

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm; No. red, $1.45. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for small lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—TOBACCO—Active for all grades; sales 93 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; held at $13.25. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9½c, packed. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c, loose. Sugar cured hams, 15@15½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.44; No. 2, $1.41. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 40½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Less active; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7.50@8.75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red, new, $1.63@1.67; old, $1.75; choice new white, $1.88. Rye steady at 80c. Corn in limited demand; yellow, 61@63c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats—White, 44@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.00. Corn quiet at 59c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn, mixed Western, dull at 61@62c. Oats firm; Western, 40@41c. Rye firm at 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork, $14.25. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders 6½c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 8½c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar cured hams firm at 16½@17½c. Lard dull at 8½@9c for Western.

BUTTER—Heavy; receipts depress the market; good to choice, 18@19c.

WHISKEY—94@94½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, active and higher; inspected No. 3 fall, $1.38; No. 2 red winter, $1.55. Corn, dull; No. 2 mixed, 38c. Oats, dull and lower; No. 2, 26@27c, closing at inside prices. Rye dull and drooping, at 58@60c.

WHISKEY—90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull and unchanged. Bacon, stronger, at 7, 9@9½c. Lard, unchanged.

HOGS—Higher, at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady, at 3¼@6¼c for fair to choice.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and drooping at $4.00@8.00. Corn scarce and firm, at 58@60c. Oats scarce and firm, at 45c.

HAY AND BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 9½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, but closed weak; No 1, $1.73@1.75; amber $1.60@1.61. Corn quiet, at 54c. Oats firm, at [illegible].